The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX, NO 29
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 22

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 W	2 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	8 00	12 00	19 00
¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 00	23 00
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1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	70 00

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SELECT STORY.

LOVE AT SECOND SIGHT.

"How do you feel now, mother dear?" asked a tender young voice. "Is your head any better?"

"No, Mable. It aches and aches, until I almost wish that I could die. Lay your hand here."

Mabel's cheek paled as her mother took her hand and pressed it against her temple.

Such fire would soon burn out life's flickering taper.

She wet a cloth and bound it 'round the fevered head. As she did so the sick woman gave a sigh of relief. She opened her eyes and turned a grateful look upon the girl.

"Do you know, Mabel," she said feebly, "I dreamed last night of the dear old home where we lived before your father died. You were a wee toddling baby then. It seems to me, if I could have some of the flowers that grew in the garden in front of the house, the very smell of them would cure me."

Tears rushed to Mabel's eyes. They lived in the great crowded city, and they were poor. Mabel could not spare from her scanty hoard even the trifling sum for which she could buy a bunch of flowers from the venders who were stationed at so many different places along the street.

How could she get some of the fragrant flowers for her mother?

Suddenly came a thought of an old-fashioned mansion a little way out of the city. It was embowered in a wilderness of bloom.

Surely it would be no harm for her to go and ask for some flowers, they could but refuse them.

She bent over the invalid and kissed her.

"Mother," she said softly, "if you will be content to stay alone for a few hours I think I can gratify your longing if not for the blossoms that grew about your old home for some just like them. I will ask Mrs. Gray to come in and give you your medicine regularly."

Mrs. Gray was a kind-hearted woman who occupied a part of the house in which they lived, and she readily consented to minister to the invalid's comfort in any way she could during Mabel's absence.

It was not without a tremor that Mabel at last found herself in a broad, neatly kept path which led to the Gwinne mansion.

A huge mastiff sprang toward her as she neared the house.

"Down, Nero! Down!"

The speaker was an old gentleman, who evidently feared that the approach of the dog would intimidate Mabel. But Nero contented herself with a good-natured sniff, reserving his fiercer side for a more suspicious party.

His master looked pleased to see Mabel pat his head fearlessly. The truth was, now that she was in the presence of the stately-old master of the place, her heart failed her, and she was glad of an excuse to defer asking for the flowers.

"Well, Miss," he said courteously, "can I do anything to put you in the way of finding the person you are seeking?"

"It is you sir. I came to ask you for flowers for my sick mother."

"Pick all you want. The more the better. You are welcome to all you can carry."

Just then Mabel heard a clear, ringing voice shout: "Grandfather!" and out of the cool, tiled hall, of which an enchanting glimpse was visible through the open door, came a youth who looked to her like some prince from a fairy land.

She was not accustomed to the luxurious habits of the rich, and his dark-blue dressing-gown, fastened by its shimmering, woven gold, and the richly embroidered smoking cap which rested on his curly head, seemed to her altogether too gorgeous a toilet for a mortal like herself.

But the illusion only lasted for a moment. A pair of brown eyes, just the color of a ripe chestnut, glanced at her curiously as their owner came down the walk.

"You are just the one I want, Chauncey. Get my pruning-shears and a basket off the table in the lower hall, and bring them to me."

Chauncey soon returned with the desired articles, and Mabel found herself following Mr. Gwinne into the garden. She was soon laden with fragrant spoils, and she was sent home rejoicing with a kindly:

"Come again when these are faded," from Mr. Gwinne.

When Mabel reached home and her mother saw the flowers, she put out her hands with a delighted exclamation.

"Give them to me, child, quick! The very sight of them gives me new strength!"

And when Mabel put the fragrant cluster in her hands, she held them to her face in a mute caress.

After a while she turned her eyes on Mabel, with a look in them that startled the girl by its intensity.

She was not like Mabel, who was slight and pale, and who looked even more childish than her years, with only her heavy mass of rippling curls and her dark, appealing eyes to redeem her face from absolute plainness. She had evidently once been a woman of form and magnificent beauty. Even now her great fever-bright eyes and hollow cheeks bore a weird, spectre like semblance of health, but it was delusive.

"My darling," she whispered, "you have brought me a blessing and you shall be rewarded. To-morrow I will throw pride to the winds and dictate a letter to my father which shall restore my child to her rights. Oh, Mabel, nature is an unerring teacher, and in your love and obedience to me I have, at this late day, learned a lesson of duty. I was, when young, carefully educated in all but that most important of lessons to a child, filial obedience. I was brought up to think that my own wishes must be gratified at any cost; and when I met and loved your father, instead of waiting patiently to gain a consent which my indulgent parents could not long have withheld to our union, we were married clandestinely. My one effort at reconciliation was not successful—and—and—but, darling, I am too weary to say any more. Another day I will finish my story."

But when the morrow's sun shone into the room, it was to rest, like a voiceless benediction, upon a clay-clad form, and upon a motherless girl alone with it and her sorrow.

At first the desolate child—for Mabel was but fourteen—was conscious only of her bereavement. But soon came a thought which brought with it such keen pain that it aroused her to instant action. Her darling mother must not be laid away to rest in the Potter's Field.

She would go to the kind old gentleman who had given her the flowers, and ask him for help in this trying hour which had come to her young life. She found him at home.

"Oh, sir," she said piteously, "my mother is lying cold and still, with all the sweet life gone out of her beautiful body! You are kind and rich. I know it is a great deal to ask, but if you keep them from laying her in a charity grave I will pay back every penny you spend."

The pleading, tear-stained face, the childish yet womanly ways of the self reliant little creature, thus pledged to fulfill a duty which would entail long hours of labor and days of anchorite abstinence before it could be accomplished, touched a chord in Randolph Gwinne's heart.

"Go home, little one," he said gently, "and mourn your dead. Do not fear; I will see that all needful arrangements are attended to."

After all was over, Mabel settled down again to her monotonous routine of work. Every week she scrupulously laid aside a portion of her earnings and carried them to Mr. Gwinne, who took them from her with apparent indifference.

The child had made a contract with him, and out of respect to her the man of business carried it out to the letter.

At last the final payment was made. As Mabel turned to go, after thanking her benefactor, his voice recalled her to his side.

"Little Mabel," he said, "I have been an interested spectator of your manner of life since you and I made our bargain. I have seen your cheeks grow pale for want of the food you persisted in denying yourself, that you might bring your weekly hoard to me, and I wondered if one so young would be able to carry out so high a resolve. You have succeeded and all your life long you will have it to remember. Now, your part is done, and mine begins. Give me your hand, my child, for Randolph Gwinne respects you. More than that, he loves you well enough to ask you to become his adopted daughter. Come and make your home with me. You shall have every advantage that bountiful means can provide. You will have no objections, Chauncey, my boy, will you?" as his grandson came into the room.

A few words explained his meaning, and Chauncey turned his handsome eyes indifferently toward the hesitating girl. It was not the first time they had met—as Mabel was conscious in every fibre of her sensitive being, but Chauncey did not remember her.

So the careless but good-natured "of course, grandfather, one more or less does not matter in this great house," sank deep into Mabel's memory; to rise again to the surface and influence her future long after Chauncey had forgotten them.

So it was that Mabel was domiciled at the Gwinnes. A governess was engaged for her, and music and painting lessons soon occupied the time not engaged in her studies. Thus a year passed on.

One morning the daily paper was brought as usual to Mr. Gwinne, as he was sitting at the breakfast table, sipping coffee.

Suddenly an exclamation from him arrested Mabel's attention.

He had read a notice asking for the knowledge of the whereabouts of one Rachel Freeland, whose married name was Wynne. Her only surviving parent had died, and she, if living, was sole heiress to a large fortune; if dead, her children would inherit.

"Well I remember poor Rachel," said Mr. Gwinne musingly. "She was the handsomest girl I ever saw. She gave up all for love, and made a clandestine marriage with a man of whom her parents disapproved. I wonder if she is alive!"

Mabel rose from the table, and went to Mr. Gwinne. She was very pale, but her eyes shone with excitement.

"Rachel Freeland was my mother's maiden name. Oh, my kind benefactor, how little you knew whose child it was you were befriending! But for you she would be sleeping in a nameless grave!"

"Truly, the ways of God are mysterious!" said the kind-hearted old gentleman, taking off his spectacles to wipe away the sudden mist that blurred them.

Mabel had no difficulty in proving her claim, as her parents' marriage certificate was found among some papers stowed away in the chest. So the orphan waif adopted by Randolph was now independently wealthy in her own right.

Mabel was now fifteen. She had not changed much in personal appearance during the year of her stay at the Gwinnes'. She was still slight and rather undersized. Her complexion was rather sallow, and though her features were regular, she was undeniably plain. Her luxuriant shining hair and lustrous eyes, were, however, sufficient to redeem her from positive ugliness.

Chauncey was still a student, coming home only for his college vacations, and then burying himself in his beloved books, so that he was visible only at meal times.

Suddenly Mr. Gwinne's health failed, and he was ordered abroad. Mabel and Miss Clay, her governess, accompanied him. They remained away from home three years.

Then word came to Chauncey they were coming home. They were tired of travel, and Mr. Gwinne had quite recovered his health.

Chauncey met them at the station. He was handsome and indifferent-looking as ever, but was truly, in his appearance, a king among men to Mabel's partial eyes.

As the little party he had come to meet drew near, he gave his grandfather a cordial shake of the hand, and turned towards Mabel, to find himself confronted by a tall, stately girl, with flashing dark eyes, set in a face of such loveliness that he was, for a moment, dazzled.

"I beg your pardon, I thought it was my cousin," he said, turning to the other lady.

But when Miss Clay's familiar features met his eyes, he asked:

"Where is Mabel, have you left her behind?"

"Don't you know me, Cousin Chauncey?" asked a merry voice beside him, and the beautiful apparition he had mistaken for a stranger put out her gloved hand in a half-playful, half-friendly way.

From that time the young student's torture commenced.

Mabel, who had left home a half-grown girl, had gained with maturity the rounded suppleness of form as well as the queenly dignity of a young Diana; and with the rich color, which had chased away the pallor of her cheeks, had come that delicious, complexion so rarely seen with dark hair.

An old and more experienced judge of beauty would, years before, have seen its promise in those regular features, and straight, though at that time, angular outlines—but to her adopted cousin it was a surprise.

He looked upon it as upon a miracle, and every new glimpse of her bewitching face served but to deepen the impression.

But Mabel had changed in other things beside a beauty. She was incomprehensible to him in her varied moods.

Now grave—now gay—now majestic as a princess—now gentle and simple as a child.

Chauncey knew not what to make of her. But he was fully conscious of one truth; that he loved the very ground her tiny feet had pressed. He was her shadow.

At last he grew desperate.

She should not thus hold him aloof and play with his feelings any longer. It might be amusement to her, but it was making his life a torture.

So he captured her in the library one morning, before the rest of the family had made their appearance, and pressed his suit with an earnestness which would have moved a heart of stone.

But to all appearance it had no effect on Mabel. She answered with a careless smile:

"In a house, like this, where one or more doesn't matter, it would be well for you to think twice before offering yourself to me;" and she swept from the room, leaving Chauncey lost in a maze of bewilderment and anger.

Her debt was paid. But was Mabel happy. It was hard to tell from her appearance in society.

Chauncey made no attempt at reconciliation; and the two young hearts daily drifted farther apart, until the day it happened that the same spirit stirred within them both—a longing for a walk in the garden.

Winter had passed, and Summer had come, so had the flowers.

They met beside the same luxuriantly laden bushes from which Mabel had carried the clusters to her sick mother.

There eyes met involuntarily. In spite of his wounded pride, Chauncey's wild love sprang into renewed life, and he held out his arms entreatingly.

"O, Mabel, forgive me! I was but a careless, thoughtless boy. It is the man who now appreciates you, and loves you better than his own life."

Another moment and Mabel's queenly head was resting on his breast.

"It was because I loved you even then that your words had power to sting me so cruelly. They rankled all through the years that followed them. But the pain is gone now."

So amid the flowers was told another of those stories as old as the first love-tale in Eden, and yet as young as the morning which ushers in a new day.

The Great Forests of Puget Sound.

[Phrenological Journal.]

In western Washington, between the Cascade range on the east and the coast, or Olympic range on the west, and between the 47th and 49th degrees of north latitude, is a thickly timbered belt of fir, cedar, alder, maple, and other woods. Of these, fir probably represents three-fourths. In the midst of this wealth of forest, nature has placed a broad, deep arm of the Pacific ocean—Puget sound—with which it is connected by the strait of Fuca. Thus not only has nature provided the timber, but the water-way also by which it is possible for the merchant marine of the world to come and obtain their lumber supplies, much of which, sometime in the future, must be furnished from these forests. Already the lumber trade with Australia, Central and South America, China, and the islands of the pacific, amounts to fully 75,000,000 feet a year, and employs a fleet of about fifteen vessels every month.

Puget sound is 200 miles in length, and has a littoral of 1,800 miles. This irregular shore line forms innumerable harbors, splendidly adapted for the erection of saw mills and other wood-working factories, and also for the establishment of ship-yards. Along this whole shore line, and from thence on both sides as far as the eyes reach nothing can be seen but the vast and magnificent wealth of timber, save here and there where man has established a mill port, a town, or an occasional farm.

In the timber belt of western Washington there are 20,000,000 acres covered with timber, most of which is included within the limits named—an area nearly equal to the combined areas of the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. This timber belt will average 25,000 feet of lumber to the acre, or a total of 500,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Hence, the saw-mills of Puget sound, with their present capacity of 500,000,000 feet a year, would take 1,000 years to cut it down. The fir trees frequently attain the height of 250 feet, and planks of lumber are sometimes turned out of these mills 100 feet long.

Dora White, a Western advocate of additional rights for her sex, demands that divorce shall be made easier for women and entirely impossible for men. Only by such a reform, she thinks would feminine helplessness be made equal to masculine perfidy in courtship and marriage.

A great many persons think the capital of Louisiana is New Orleans. This is incorrect. By the State constitution adopted in 1879 the seat of government was changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

Grant's Remarkable History.

THE CAREER OF THE GENERAL FROM HIS EARLY DAYS AS A CADET.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822, and is of Scotch descent. In 1823 his parents removed to Georgetown, O., where his boyhood was passed. He entered West Point in 1839, the appointee of Congressman Thomas L. Harmer. His name was originally Hiram Ulysses, but through a blunder the appointment was made out for Ulysses S., and so it had to remain. During his course at the academy he showed much proficiency in mathematics. He graduated in 1843, ranking twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. He was made a brevet second lieutenant of infantry and attached as a supernumerary lieutenant to the Fourth Regiment, then stationed on the Missouri frontier. In 1845 the regiment was ordered to Texas to join the army of Gen. Taylor, and on Sept. 30 Grant was commissioned as a full lieutenant. He had his first experience of war in the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and he also took part in the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and the siege of Vera Cruz. In April, 1847, he was Quartermaster of the regiment, but still participated in all active operations, and on Sept. 8, 1847, he was appointed on the field a first lieutenant for his gallantry. Col. Garland, in his report of the battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, said: "I must not omit to call attention to Lieut. Grant, Fourth Infantry, who acquitted himself most nobly upon several occasions under my own observation." For his conduct at Chapultepec Grant was brevetted captain. After the fall of the City of Mexico he came home with his regiment and was stationed first at Detroit and afterwards at Sackett's Harbor. He married Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis, sister of one of his classmates, in 1848. He accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon in 1852, and while at Fort Vancouver, Aug. 5, 1853, was commissioned full captain. He resigned his commission July 31, 1854, and removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in farming and in business as a real estate agent. In 1859 he was in the employ of his father in the leather trade in Galena, Ill.

At the fall of Fort Sumpter he at once offered his services to the Government. As a trained officer he was gladly accepted and appointed to command a company of volunteers, until he became Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, his commission dating from June 17, 1861. Having organized and trained his regiment, he led it into Missouri, where it formed part of the guard of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. On July 31 he was appointed to the command of the troops at Mexico, Mo., forming a part of Gen. Pope's force, and on August 23 was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He assumed command of the troops at Cario, which were soon increased by the addition of McClernard's brigade. He seized Paduca, a strategic point of importance, and at the battle of Fredericktown and Belmont held the Confederate General Jeff Thompson in check. Gen. Halleck, commanding the Department of Missouri, gave Grant the command of the district of Cairo, including Southern Illinois, Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, and the southern counties of Missouri. In February, 1862, he advanced on Forts Henry and Donelson with 15,000 men, supported by the gunboats of Commodore Foote. The reduction of the first (Feb. 6) was chiefly the work of the gunboats, but Fort Donelson was only taken after a desperate and bloody assault by the troops ten days later. As the first great victory of the Federal arms, this capture roused the country to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and Grant was made a Major General, his commission dating from the day of battle. Gen. C. F. Smith had been directed to make an expedition up the Tennessee with about 40,000 men, but he died soon after he started, and the command devolved on Gen. Grant. On April 6, 1862, reorganizing the Union army, which had been almost routed by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Pittsburg Landing, Grant drove the Confederates back to Corinth. The loss was not far from 12,000 on each side. Gen. Grant was slightly wounded.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

On the recall of Halleck, Grant was given command of the West Tennessee Department, defeated Price, put Rosecrans in command at Cornith and moved on Vicksburg with the Thirteenth Army Corps. After several unsuccessful attempts against "the Gibraltar of the Mississippi" from the north, Grant marched his army down the west bank of the river, crossed over below the city April 30, 1863, and having defeated the enemy in several actions he prevented J. E. Johnston from joining Pemberton at Vicksburg. He laid siege to the city on the 18th of May. After desperate fighting and fearful carnage the place surrendered July 4, 1863, with 27,000 prisoners. For a season the tide of war began to turn in the favor of the Confederate forces. Grant was promoted to Major-General in the regular army and placed in the command of the Division of the Mississippi with Sherman, Thomas, Burnside and Hooker under his orders. After the capture of Vicksburg, Grant sent heavy reinforcements to Sherman, who was thereby enabled to drive the Confederate force under Johnston out of Jackson. Bragg having threatened Chattanooga, Grant concentrated his forces and drove Bragg from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Congress bestowed a gold medal on the victor, and revived for him the grade of Lieutenant-General. Resolutions of thanks were also passed by the Legislatures of New York and Ohio. "My headquarters," said his first general order, "will be in the field." He then took immediate command of the Army of the Potomac and carried on the campaign from the Rapidan to the James. Not before, during the war, did any one General command all the national armies. With nearly 700,000 men in the field Grant now planned two campaigns to be carried on simultaneously against vital points of the Confederacy—the one under Gen. Meade to operate against Richmond, defended by Lee, the other, under Sherman, against Atlanta, defended by Johnston.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE RICHMOND.

Grant began his operations against Richmond May 3, and was joined two days later by the Ninth Corps under Burnside, which brought up the force to 140,000 men. He undertook to push through the Wilderness on Lee's right, so as to place himself between the Confederate army and the Confederate capital, but Lee, apprised of his designs, boldly pushed forward to meet him. The result was the bloody battle of the Wilderness. Grant was checked in his endeavor to get between Lee's army and Richmond. Having made another advance by the left flank, Lee again confronted him at Spottsylvania. After this "partial success and bloody repulse" he repeated the movement only to meet Lee in a strong position on the North Anna River; and having tried a fourth time, he found his army confronting the absolutely impregnable pits of Cold Harbor. Having suffered great loss in this attack, Grant once more moved his army by the left flank and crossed the James. The day after the success of Spottsylvania he sent his famous dispatch to the Government, which closed with the words: "I propose to fight it out if it takes all summer." His losses during this campaign were 54,551 killed, wounded and missing. Lee's losses were 32,000. Sherman opened his campaign to Atlanta as soon as Grant telegraphed him that he had crossed the Rapidan. Meanwhile several flanking movements that had been ordered by Grant were foiled, Sigel having been defeated at Newmarket by Breckenridge, Crook having been compelled to retreat, and Butler having failed to reduce Petersburg. The situation then narrowed itself down to a siege of Petersburg, which Grant began. Lee tried a diversion movement by the invasion of Maryland and an attack on Washington, but failed, Sheridan having driven back the invaders up the Shenandoah Valley. Meantime Sherman pushed forward in his great "march to the sea," crushing all opposition. Grant conducted the operations against Petersburg with vigor, but at a terrible cost of bloodshed. On April 2, 1865, Petersburg fell, and the next day the "last ditch" was crossed and Grant entered Richmond. Then came the historic scene at Appomattox Court-House, when Gen. Lee surrendered with 27,000 men on April 9. The war was at an end, but at what cost? Grant's loss in 1865 alone was over 80,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Grant then took up his headquarters at Washington, and on July 26, 1866, he was commissioned General of the United States armies, the rank having been created for him. After the suspension of Secretary Stanton by President Johnson, Aug. 12, 1867, Gen. Grant was made Secretary of War ad interim, but returned it to Mr. Stanton Jan. 14, 1868, after the Senate had refused to sanction the latter's removal.

How Bruin Hugged a Busy Saw.

"Talking about funny things," said a big bronzed, bearded man in the reading-room of an up-town hotel last night, "the funniest thing that I ever heard of happened in my saw mill out in Michigan. We used a heavy upright saw for sawing heavy timber. One day not long ago the men had all gone to dinner, leaving the saw, which ran by water power, going at full speed. While we were away a big black bear came into the mill and went nosing around. The saw caught his fur and twisted it a little. Bruin didn't like this for a cent, so he turned around and fetched the saw a lick with his paw. A blow with the other paw followed and it was also cut. The bear was by this time aroused to perfect fury, and rushing at the saw caught it in his grasp and gave a tremendous hug. It was his last hug, and we lived on bear steaks for a week. When we came up from dinner there was half a bear on each side of the saw, which was going ahead as nicely as though it had never seen a bear. This is a fact, so help me Bob," and the big lumberman bit off a fresh chew of tobacco.

For Maintenance of Insane.

The various superintendents of the state lunatic hospitals have been asked by the auditor general for an estimate of the amount which will be required to pay for the maintenance of indigent insane for the two years ended June, 1885, in each of these institutions. Under the law, the state and the counties from which the indigent insane were sent divide the expenses incurred in their accommodation, the amount not to exceed $3.50 a week per patient and clothing. The last legislature appropriated $400,000 to pay these expenses, but not more than $260,000 will be required according to the reports received from the Danville and Warren hospitals.

The legislature also appropriated $650,000 to provide for the care of indigent insane for two years ending June, 1887, which amount, it is thought, will be insufficient owing to the increased demand for accommodations for this class of unfortunates. The Blockley almshouse fire and the consequent removal of its inmates to other hospitals has largely increased the expenses of the state for the maintenance of indigent insane.

A superintendent of one of the state hospitals said recently that the legislative appropriation was $100,000 too small to carry on its purpose. Another superintendent gave it as his opinion that the maintenance of indigent insane at the state hospitals would soon cost the state half a million dollars a year.

A dainty cream is made of apricots. Stew twelve canned apricots with half a pound of sugar, strain through a sieve and let them cool. Mix them with half a glass of white wine. Pass this mixture again through the sieve and add sugar if it is not sweet enough; pour it into a mould and heat it by placing it in a pan filled with boiling water. Serve in custard cups.

—A Chicago girl had two suitors. She angered one by going for an evening walk in a park with the other. The enraged chap borrowed the uniform of a policeman, lay in wait for the sentimental couple, and arrested the favored lover for kissing the maiden. The fraud was not discovered, for it was dark, until the offender had begged for mercy and paid a bribe of $5 for release.

A Daily Defalcation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. Bye and bye when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering until day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it a well-known fact the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a break down of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—*The Sunday Herald.*

We are so Soon Forgotten.

Washington correspondence New York *Tribune*. Yesterday was the fourth anniversary of the Garfield tragedy. Four short years only—yet the event seems almost forgotten. Here, too, where it occurred, not a single line of comment, with one exception, in the local newspapers—not a word on the streets, not suggestion that the memory of that ill-fated day was still alive in the minds of the people. I went down to the waiting room of the Baltimore and Potomac depot. The star which marks the spot where the assassin's shot struck down the President was hidden almost from view by the dust and dirt of a thousand feet that hourly pass over it. Its thin silver coating had long since worn off. The dull glimmer of the brass seemed like a reproachful appeal directed to the thoughtless throngs of people who crowd the room all day long on pleasure and business bent. The marble eagle surmounting the slab in the wall—the whole looking much as if it had once been part of a soda water fountain—alone kept watch, his stony stare fixed upon the fatal spot. A miserable little contribution box for the benefit of the Garfield Hospital, directly enough, at its yellow underneath the slab, looked bright coat of paint and varnish. Not a scratch upon its face—so silent, passive and expectant. It had not been handled much, that was evident. As I left the room a little fellow not old enough to know better, put his foot on the star and turned upon his heel around and around, until he became dizzy. His parents, not more than

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Dittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY, 31, 1885.

Prince Henry of Battenburg, the fortunate young German who has just married Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, has hitherto been very poor, his military pay amounting to $400 a year and his paternal allowance being only $250.

There is much dissatisfaction at the selection of Riverside Park as the burial place of General Grant. The prevailing public sentiment is that the nation's hero should be buried at the national capitol, and this sentiment is undoubtedly correct. The grave of the soldier and ex-president should not be used as an attraction in a public park.

The only material changes made in the Rules of Nomination by the report of the committee which was adopted by the Democratic convention last Tuesday are these:

The cumulative system of voting is abolished, and only one vote can be given to each delegate.

The delegate election will be held on Monday instead of Saturday.

Both changes are good ones. The first simplifies the manner of voting, and the second will prevent a good deal of Sunday work in endeavors to manipulate delegates.

There is every reason to believe that the nomination of Samuel Smith for the office of sheriff on Tuesday last was fair and honest in every respect. His nomination came as a natural result of a determination on the part of a majority of the party to put a stop to questionable means of securing office. The canvass of all the candidates so far as we know, was properly and lawfully conducted, but there was a strong suspicion that a combination existed between two of the candidates, and that that combination was manipulated by the same element and directed by the same head that undertook to lead a revolt in the democratic ranks last fall. The suspicion may have been unjust, and unfounded. However that may be, it had the effect to unite those who are opposed to anything that smacks of ring rule, upon the strongest of the two candidates who were known to be outside of the influence of any combination, and Mr. Smith's nomination followed as a natural sequence. There may be a lesson in this worth remembering.

The *Republican* of last week says:

The laboring men who are working for from ninety cents to a dollar a day in this community and board themselves, begin to enquire of each other, about when the good times promised under a democratic administration will set in. These assurances were so positive that many voters were misled and cast their vote for a change. None for the better is apparent but every day makes the depression still worse. Business in Bloomsburg is more depressed than it has been for twenty-five years. There is less being done and we need not be surprised that there is discontent apparent. The change has not brought the promised improvement, and from all indications the prospects are far from bright.

The Democratic party never made the assertion that if it were placed in power it would bring about good times. It did say that the Republican party had made such promises repeatedly and failed to keep them, and asked the country to try a change and see whether it would make any difference in business. The republican party has always claimed to be the only party that could run this nation; its great battle cry has always been that it alone could bring prosperity to the people, and that if the Democratic party came into power that all furnaces would be closed, and a general panic result. The Democratic party claimed that business cannot be controlled by the administration, and that prosperity depends upon the laws of supply and demand.

The *Republican* forgets that within five years the men employed by republican manufacturers of a highly protected industry were paid only 68 cents a day in this town and that it has been a long time since laboring men received more than a dollar a day, under any republican administration. Our contemporary makes a statement that will not bear investigation, when he says that business is more depressed than it has been for twenty-five years. It is no duller now than it has been for three years; it is not nearly so dull as it was in 1877, when a republican occupied the White House; it is no duller than in 1880 when the organs and the orators of the G. O. P. predicted a general smash if Hancock should be elected, and promised great prosperity in case of Garfield's success. Well, Garfield was elected, and most of his term was filled by Arthur, and for four years there was no improvement. Then the people said "we have had enough of these false promises. Let us try a change." And so the change was made, and lo and behold, before the new administration is five months old our contemporary wants to know why it does not cause a sudden revival of business, why wages are not higher, and money more plentiful. If they are right that an administration controls the business of the country, still they ought not to expect that a Democratic President can do in a few months what successive republican Presidents failed to do in so many years.

We have no doubt that there is discontent at the low wages paid laboring men. It would be strange if there were not, for it is almost impossible for a laborer to keep a family on what he gets for his work, but it is nothing new. It is the same complaint that he has made for many many years, even when he was induced to vote the republican ticket under promises of better times. The promises were never redeemed, the better times never came. And now our neighbor would make it appear that the Democracy made the same old promises last fall, that the Republican party has lived on for sixteen years. But the charge is altogether too attenuated and cannot be sustained. Confidentially however, we fear the *Republican* would be very much disappointed if there should be a revival of business during this administration. By its gloomy predictions it is only following the lead of the bigger organs, and their hope is that the revival of confidence can be averted until the next Presidential election, when they will raise the same old war cry, and attempt to deceive the laboring man by the repetition of promises which they have never kept.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee has been nominated for governor of Virginia, by the Democrats.

Barbiere ought never to have been appointed, for he is an unrepentant rebel. His appointment by Gen. Davis as assistant Pension agent, was a blunder, and his obstinate retention is an insult to all Union soldiers and an injury to the Democratic party.

It has finally been decided that Gen. Grant will be buried in Riverside Park, New York.

The surroundings of this park are so lovely that it is believed it will ultimately become the most aristocratic residence region of New York. The ground rises to a bold bluff above the Hudson river and the views from the river drive-way are very charming, giving glimpses of the undulating, tree-covered park, the shining sketches of the river dimpled into innumerable wavelets and the Weehawken heights opposite. The drives of Riverside begin at Seventy-second and extend three miles to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. There are several of these drives curving gracefully along the banks of the Hudson, in some places three hundred feet above the water. The bank slopes gradually to the shore and the intervening space between the drives and the river is filled with groves of tall trees.

Little has yet been done to improve this park, which in its primitive state is a favorite resort for picnic parties and promenades of people living in the western portion of the city. The drives are broad, level and macadamized so as to be smooth as a floor. A heavy stone parapet runs along the brink of the hill, with recesses for seats, passages and steps down into the groves along the river bank. Workmen are now engaged in the improvement of the park. At the Seventy-second street entrance is a handsome bronze statue of Washington, which was subscribed for largely by the public school children of New York and was unveiled by them last year on the Fourth of July. The hills continue to rise in an easy grade to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street a deep cut separates them from the range known as Washington Heights, on the northern end of Manhattan Island.

Sir Moses Montefiore Dead.

LONDON, July 28.—Sir Moses Montefiore is dead.

Sir Moses was, perhaps, the best known Jew in the world, not excepting the Rothschilds, with whom he was united with his wife. He was born at Leghorn, Italy, on the 24th of October, 1784, and was therefore over a hundred years old. He received a commercial education and began life in the Stock Exchanges. His first trip to the Holy Land was in 1827. He was an eminent philanthropist whose life and fortune have been devoted to the upholding and protection of the Jews in all parts of the world, and especially in Palestine, to which he made many pilgrimages and where much of his fortune was expended. He was made a Baronet by Queen Victoria and Sir Robert Peel The centennial anniversary of his birth was celebrated in almost every country on the globe.

He Stands to His Guns.

The President is showing that he can take a position and stick to it in more ways than one. The disappointed office-seekers who desired to tear his before-election civil service promises to tatters in order to furnish them places have been aware for some time that he is a very stubborn man who stands by his utterances. Now it is the cattlemen who have been pasturing their herds on Indian lands who are learning that he means what he says. They have been to Washington to complain that forty days is too short a time in which to move their herds, and ask an extension. The President has declined to extend the time, and the cow-boys and their employers will spend what is left of the forty days in trying to obey the order.

It is refreshing to realize that for once an executive order means what it says. It may be a great inconvenience to office-seekers and cattle ranchers to have a man in the White House who uses plain English and then stands up to his utterances like a man. But the people who have no axes to grind will relish this sort of plain dealing, and after the selfish and clamorous crew, who believe in making promises to the ear to be broken to the hope, have got tired of lashing themselves into a fury over their disappointment it will be found that the public service of the country is being performed more efficiently than ever before. As this is what the people want they will have increased respect for the man who can make a promise or issue a proclamation then stick to it.—*Times.*

The Governor's Proclamation.

ASKING THE PEOPLE TO SUSPEND BUSINESS AND OBSERVE THE FUNERAL DAY.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation.

"To the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: I have learned with profound regret of the death of the illustrious soldier and ex-President, Ulysses S. Grant. Emerging from the quiet walks of a citizen life at a critical period in the history of our country, he rapidly attained the highest renown in her military service, and on the return of peace was twice called to occupy the chair of State. Brilliant and successful in war, magnanimous and conservative in statemanship, distinguished at home and abroad for his personal virtues in private life, he filled the measure of a useful, honorable and patriotic career and has bequeathed to his fellow-citizens and posterity a name that forever will be revered.

"Now therefore, in view of the sad event which has filled the nation with deep sorrow and as a fitting mark of respect to the memory of the eminent man who in the providence of God, after a painful and patient struggle with disease and death, has closed his martial life, I do direct that the flags on the public buildings of the State be placed at half mast until sundown on the day of his burial and that on that day the ordinary business of the several departments of the State Government be suspended, and I recommend to the people of the Commonwealth that during the funeral obsequies on that day they do generally observe the great solemnity of those hours by the suspension of business, the tolling of bells and such other marks of respect for the distinguished dead as to them may be deemed appropriate.

"Robert E. Pattison."

Better Prospects.

There is good authority for the statement that there is a larger number of workmen employed now than there was a year ago, and at somewhat better wages. There is an improvement in that respect, of not very decided appearance as yet, but still enough to mark the beginning of a better condition of business. The fears of a very great shortage in important items of agricultural production, which at the beginning of the season caused considerable uneasiness, are not going to be realized to the extent that was apprehended. The feeling of despondency in regard to the harvest has in a great measure disappeared as the crops have approached maturity and given evidence that the damages of a severe winter and a late spring have been to a great extent repaired by favorable conditions later on in the season.

The wheat crop is going to be larger than the croakers were willing to allow, and it will be found that much that has been lost in quantity will be made up by the superior quality of the production. The other cereals are satisfactory both in yield and quality. The textile production will be more than ordinarily abundant and good. With evidences of a revival of business both in manufactures and trade, and a reasonably fair crop with which to feed the people, with some to sell to foreign customers, the prospects of better times ahead have a good deal in them that is encouraging.—*Etc.*

The Ruin of Roach.

It is the opinion of a number of good republican organs that John Roach, the ship-builder, has been "hounded" to his ruin by the Democratic Administration, and it is the opinion of Mr. Secor Robeson that the great ship-builder was destroyed by "the Free Traders and the Tariff revisers." though why these malevolent enemies of American industry spared those other great ship builders, Cramp & Son and Harlan & Hollingsworth, is not made plain. Mr. Robeson in an interview with a reporter of the Boston *Journal*, says that during his term in the Navy Department Mr. Roach considering his facilities. "did not have his share of the work contracted for," and adds: "In these eight years Mr. Roach built more than one hundred iron ships, not more than five of which were for the United States; in fact, but a small percentage of his work has ever been for the Goverment." The New York *Tribune* tells us that Mr. Roach failure is "the compulsory withdrawal from business of a great firm that has built 114 iron steamships alone and delivered the nation from the reproach of having no commercial marine and of surrendering to foreigners the coasting and South American trade."

Let us see about this. For fully fifteen years under Republican Administration Mr. Roach ruled Cabinets and Congresses. Secretaries of the Navy were his counsellors and side partners. The Tariff and the Navigation Laws were made in his interest. Every bill he ever presented to the Government until now was paid without dispute. Contracts taken at low prices were changed so as to afford him large profits. Repairing jobs opened the money-bags of the treasury to him and enabled him to retain a magnificent lobby meanwhile he was building the finest of merchant ships that ever furrowed the oceans. His shipyards resounded with the hum of prosperity. He ought to have made enough money to withstand a month or two's persecution at the hands of a Democratic Administration.

And what are the plain facts about these "disastrous" contracts for the Dolphin and the steel cruisers? Mr. Roach has been paid every dollar of the Dolphin contract of $315,000 except $15,000 to $20,000. The contracts for three cruisers and the dispatch boat aggregate $2,440,000, and although the boats are not nearly finished Mr. Chandler before he went out of office had paid more than $2,000,000 to the contractor and there is less than $500,000 owing to him on the whole business.

Out upon such glaring fraud and falsehood as the shallow pretense that the refusal of Secretary Whitney to allow the Government to be robbed has bankrupted the contractor! Is it not the boast of Mr. Roach's friends, that he has made enough money to pay every dollar of his liabilities and have a surplus over, rather a proof that his bankruptcy is a sham and that his assignment is intended to defraud the Government out of the moneys Secretary Chandler has helped to get out of the Treasury? And if Roach is a failure after all that has been done for him, what is the use trying to "protect" anybody else? Simply for National honor?—*World.*

How to Keep Cool.

Don't work as hard as usual during the middle of the day if it can be escaped.

Don't eat as much as usual. It is not necessary, and a little fasting in hot weather always pays.

Don't drink extremely cold ice water. It is always better to eat the ice or let it melt in the mouth.

Don't have any fires going in the house unless absolutely necessary. Use cold foods and do without hot drinks.

Don't wear your clothes tight. It impedes the already depressed circulation and is a great source of comfort.

Don't eat any meat or butter, if you can do without them. They are heating and anyone is better without them this weather.

Don't fail at meals to give preference to fruits and acids, which are more agreeable now to the stomach than anything else that can be offered.

Don't drink any strong stimulant, as the simplest and plainest beverages, such as lemonade, milk or iced coffee, do more for the tired energies at such a time than the best brandy.

Don't worry and fret. Try and put off the unpleasant things with which you have to deal until cooler weather, and make up your mind not to get mad at anything during July and August.

Don't neglect your feet. Bathe them night and morning, pay more attention than usual to corns and wear the oldest and roomiest shoes you have. No one can keep cool with tight shoes on their feet.

Do not miss any opportunity that is offered to bathe or go in the water. If nothing else can be done dip the hands in a basin of water and rub them all over the person on arising and before retiring.

Don't wear a stiff hat. Compromise on something light or soft—straw, if possible—and ventilated to let out the air. Frequent shampooing and wetting the top of the head is one effective means of keeping cool.

Is the Will a Forgery?

THE CONTEST FOR AN INSURANCE POLICY LEADS TO A LONG LITIGATION.

The will of Beckwith S. Brockway, of Salem township, Luzerne county, was probated in 1868, and no caveat being filed at that time, Register S. W. Boyd Tuesday issued a citation, returnable on the 24th of August next at 10 o'clock a. m., when a re-hearing will be had and, it is said, evidence will be adduced to show that the alleged will was a forgery and a fraud.

In the alleged will Daniel F. Seybert is named as the executor and a bequest of twenty thousand dollars, a policy issued on the life of the deceased by the Aetna Insurance Co., and a policy of $10,000 issued by the Mutual Insurance Company of Connecticut, given him by the deceased in the pretended will. Charles B. Brockway and Frank Brockway, sons of the deceased, are contesting these claims. They are represented by Senator Hughes, of Philadelphia. The hearing will, no doubt, develope some very interesting facts. The children of the deceased express themselves as confident of being able to prove that the alleged will is a forgery.—*News-Dealer.*

Very Near Death Before.

AUTHORITATIVE SKETCH OF SCENES ONE NIGHT IN MARCH WHEN SUPPOSED DYING.

During the latter part of March General Grant's life hung by a thread and the whole country awaited with feelings of the greatest apprehension the news of each day. The doctors had now become convinced that the disease was cancer of the tongue solely and that all they could do was to ease the General until his inevitable death. They remained in the house day and night. At times the General became very much alarmed and gave up all hope. On that eventful evening when he was expected to die at any moment the forms of all newspapers were held in readiness to issue a special edition. There were in the house Doctors Shrady and Douglas. Dr. Shrady had staid up the previous night alone and was completely worn out. Dr. Douglas, too, being an old man, was very tired. The family were up all night and with them were Dr. Newman and General Badeau. General Grant was very low all night and in the early morning had an alarming hemorrhage. The family were gathered around him, every member crying. The General reclined in one chair, with his pillow behind him and rested his feet on another chair. Dr. Shrady was sleeping in another room. In rushed Dr. Douglas and roused him with the words, "It's all over."

"What!" said Shrady, "do you mean to say that the man is dead!"

"No; not dead, but he will be in a few minutes. Nothing can save him."

Dr. Shrady jumped up and ran into the room where the General was. Mrs. Grant, weeping, reached out her hand and said: "Ulysses, do you know me?"

The General's chin was resting upon his breast. He slowly raised his head and said "Yes."

Dr. Newman exclaimed: "It is all over; I will baptize him." He went quickly into another room, got a silver bowl, filled with water, came back, dipped his hand into it and said: "I baptize thee, Ulysses Simpson Grant, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

The General slowly raised his head and remarked, "I thank you." Then turning to his family he raised one hand and uttered the words, "I bless you all."

To Doctor Newman he observed: "Doctor, I intended to attend to this myself."

Meanwhile Drs. Shrady and Douglas were consulting with each other in the corner. The strain was intense.

Dr. Douglas said: "He will die sure. He has gone; the pulse has left the wrist."

Dr. Shrady, as if struck by inspiration, replied: "I will give him brandy."

"You cannot do it; he cannot swallow," said Dr. Douglas.

"I will give it to him hypodermically," answered Dr. Shrady.

"How much?" asked Dr. Douglas.

"A barrelful if necessary," retorted Dr. Shrady. Dr. Shrady rushed into another room. "Harrison," said he to the man-servant, "have you any brandy?" Harrison answered "Yes," and handed him some. Dr. Shrady rushed back and gave Grant a syringeful in each arm. The General revived, the pulse returned to his wrist and his life was saved.

Dr. Newman walked into an adjoining room with Dr. Shrady and asked: "Doctor, how is he?"

"I don't think he will die," said the doctor.

"Our prayers have been answered," said Dr. Newman.

"I think it was the brandy," responded Dr. Shrady.

The General rallied for a few days and there was no other severe attack until the night when the spells of choking came on. Then he was convinced that he would soon die. He went about the room on his hands and knees and coughed with great effort.

"I am choking to death," he said, in a feeble voice.

"Be quiet, be quiet, you won't," said Shrady, "it will be over in a moment."

Drs. Shrady and Douglas passed up and down the room, looked at the reporters on the sidewalk in front of the house smoking their cigars and swinging their canes and wished very much to change position with them. Since that time the General's system and appetite had grown much better. It was no longer necessary to give him morphia to induce rest. During his severest attacks the physicians would almost beg of him not to take any, but he insisted and it was given him in small quantities only.

Gen. Grant's Death.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

After a struggle of nine months against an incurable disease, Gen. Grant breathed his last on Thursday morning July 23. He had been rapidly failing for two days. After their long vigil, on Thursday morning with the coming of light the doctors urged the family so strongly to take some rest, telling them that they would be called in case of a crisis, that they reluctantly complied. Dr. Sands had gone to the hotel at 8 o'clock the evening before, and took no share in the vigil. Drs. Shrady and Douglass were left on the watch, with the assistance of Henry, the nurse. At about 5 o'clock Dr. Douglass walked up to the lawn in front of the hotel and stood for a few moments admiring the beautiful sunrise that was bringing out in sharp relief the peaks and shoulders of the distant eastern hills. He soon joined Dr. Shrady again. Dr. Newman came up to the hotel also about half an hour after, and remained ten or fifteen minutes. He said the General was dying by inches just as Dr. Douglass had said a few minutes before. Dr. Newman then returned and paced slowly up and down before the cottage for half an hour, while Drs. Douglass and Shrady sat on the veranda. Henry was in the sick room, never taking his eyes off the dying man. Occasionly he applied to the General's lips a cambric wet with cool water, as he had done at intervals during the night. The lips moved in response to the touch, but it was only mechanical.

All during the night also the doctors had given the General hypodermic injections of brandy as often as required to stimulate the heart's action. Sometimes the intervals between the injections were not longer than five minutes, and sometimes they were an hour. This was kept up from 7 o'clock Wednesday evening until shortly before the death.

About 6¼ in the morning Dr. Newman asked Dr. Shrady if they should not go up to the hotel to breakfast together. Dr Shrady said he thought it was unsafe to leave the General and Dr. Newman went up alone. The doctors were seated on the porch at 7:45 when Henry the nurse came out and summoned them to the bedside of the dying man. All the family were in the room at the time, excepting the grandchildren, U. S. Grant and Nellie Grant, who were asleep in the nursery. Mrs. Grant was by the General's side, looking into his face. Mrs. Sartoris was immediately behind her mother, looking over her shoulder. Col. Fred Grant was at the head of the bed.

On the opposite side of the bed from his mother and directly before her stood Jesse Grant and U. S. Grant Jr., and near the corner of the cot on the same side as Jesse and near to each was Mr. N. E. Dawson, the General's confidential secretary. At the foot of the bed and gazing directly down into the General's face were Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. U. S. Grant Jr., and Mrs. Jesse Grant, while somewhat removed from the family circle were Henry the nurse, Harrison Tyrrel the General's body servant. Dr. Newman had gone to the hotel, and was not present. Mrs. Grant controlled herself remarkably.

The doctors noted that already the purplish tinge which is a signal of final dissolution had settled beneath the patient's finger nails. The hand that Dr. Douglass lifted was growing cold.

The pulse had fluttered beyond the point where the physician could distinguish it from the pulse beats in his own finger tips. The respiration was very rapid, but so weak that its painful sound was gone, and it was scarcely audible at all.

Mrs. Grant almost constantly stroked the face, forehead and hands of the dying General, and at times pressed both his hands, and, leaning over, kissed his face.

Thus twenty minutes or so passed, the General lying with his eyes closed. Mrs. Sartoris eagerly sought to be recognized by her dying father. At last he opened his eyes and they met those of his daughter. Hers was the last face he saw. In a moment more the tense and weary look went out of his face, his eyes closed, and with one faint breath his life left him. The watchers waited for another breath in a silence so complete that the singing of the birds outside the cottage sounded loud and clear. The doctors in a low voice announced that the end had come, and they withdrew. The nurse closed down the dead man's eyelids, and the family group pressed to the bedside, and one after the other, touched their lips upon the quiet face.

A PAINLESS DEATH.

The General's death, as his physicians predicted it would be, was due to sheer exhaustion. Dr. Shrady said some weeks ago that there would come a time, how soon he could not tell, when the General would be unable longer to take nourishment, and that then the end would be near. He reached that point on Tuesday, and from that time went steadily down hill with no hope of saving him. The little strength on which he lingered so many hours was due to the consumption of his own tissues, with no possibility of replenishing them. When he died he weighed much less than 100 pounds—a mere skeleton. In his conscious moments in this last relapse he knew that death was near at hand, but he did not fear it in the least. He had not, in fact, from the first shown any dread of death, his only apprehension having been that the end would be accompanied by extreme pain. His doctors assured him that he should not suffer, and they took such measures that he did not. His dissolution was absolutely painless. From midnight until the moment of his death he never made a motion, except in opening his eyes and now and then faintly stirring his lips when a wet cloth was applied to them.

The body was embalmed, and will remain at Mt, McGregor until August 4th when they will be taken to Albany where they will lie in state until Monday August 5th. They will be taken to New York where they will lie in state in the City Hall until the 8th and will then be buried in Riverside Park, with National honors General Hancock will have command of the military display.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention was called to order in the Opera House by David Lowenberg, chairman of the county committee, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday morning. C. G. Murphy was elected chairman, and F. P. Billmeyer, Reading Clerk. On taking the chair Mr. Murphy thanked the convention for the honor, and expressed the hope that the deliberations would be harmonious, and that the nominees would receive the undivided support of the Democracy of Columbia county. S. W. McHenry of Jackson and J. S. Mann of Centre were elected secretaries. The list of townships was called and the credentials presented. Following is the

LIST OF DELEGATES.

BEAVER, Charles Shuman, Charles Michael, W. A. Driesbach.
BENTON, Eli McHenry, G. W. Knouse, Charles Kase.
BERWICK, W., Eli Bredbender, G. A. Carey.
BERWICK, E., Hiram Whitmoyer, Freeman Sitler.
BLOOM, E., C. B. Robbins, Grant Herring, John Kelly, Geo. M. Lockard.
BLOOM, W., William Rhodomoyer, D R. Coffman.
BRIARCREEK, A. R. Adleman, Wm. S. Ash.
CATAWISSA, Henry Pfahler, Allen Barndt, Samuel Fegley.
CENTRALIA, James Quigley, C. G. Murphy.
CENTRE, Allen Shellhamer, Frank Hagenbuch, J. S. Mann.
CONYNGHAM, N., John Padden, John Monahan.
CONYNGHAM, S., Daniel Gerity, John Metzinger.
FISHINGCREEK, Silas McHenry, N. W. Hess, W. B. Pennington, William Kreamer.
FRANKLIN, R. S. McHenry, J. T. Reeder.
GREENWOOD, G. W. Derr, Eyer Allen.
HEMLOCK, Percival Foulk, Chas. Hartman.
JACKSON, Calvin Derr, Silas W. McHenry.
LOCUST, Daniel Morris, Alex. Earnest, Christian Small, G. W. Yeager.
MADISON, John Kreamer, Robert Manning, Peter Werkhiser.
MAIN, Jere Longenberger, Boyd Yetter.
MIFFLIN, H. C. Hess, D. C. Bond, J. D. Houck.
MONTOUR, James Quick, David Mouser.
MT. PLEASANT, Robert Howell, Wm. Johnson.
ORANGE, L. M. Sleppy, George Hess.
PINE, J. R. Fowler, Joseph Sweeny.
ROARINGCREEK, Wm. Zaner, P. K. Mensch.
WEST SCOTT, J. H. Keim, C. C. French.
EAST SCOTT, G. W. Kelchner, Chas. Pohe.
SUGARLOAF, J. W. Perry, Wellington Hess.

The vote by districts was then read, and the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, p. m.

Pursuant to adjournment the convention was called to order at 2 p. m., by the chairman. The delegation from Locust reported that W. A. Earnest one of their number was absent, and that Wellington Yeager was deputed by him to act in his stead. On motion Mr. Yeager was admitted. It was also reported that W. A. Driesbach one of the Beaver delegation was absent, but no deputation had been made. The chair decided that under Rule 5, Chapter 1, no substitution could be made. List of delegates was then called.

On the first ballot the instructed vote for Sheriff was as follows:

Smith,	25½	Miller,	17½
Kelchner,	10	Kunkle,	1
Hoffman,	16		

There being no nomination the name of Kunkle was dropped and on the second ballot his one vote was cast by the delegation for Smith, giving him 26½, with no change in the other vote.

On the third ballot the name of H. C. Kelchner was dropped and the result was

Smith,	31½	Hoffman,	16
Miller,	22		

The name of J. W. Hoffman was dropped and the fourth ballot gave Smith 39 1-12, Miller 30½, whereupon Smith was declared the nominee.

J. D. Wilson of Bloomsburg, and G. W. Derr of Jackson were nominated for Jury Commissioner. Derr received 43 and Wilson 24 votes Derr was declared the nominee.

Dr. John M. Gwinner of Centralia was unanimously nominated for coroner.

C. G. Murphy, Frank Wolf, J. C. Yocum, and G. M. Lockard were elected delegates to the state convention.

Geo. E. Elwell was re-elected member of the Democratic State Committee.

J. C. Yocum read the report of the committee appointed last year to revise the rules, and the report was adopted. On motion the convention adjourned.

VOTE CAST AT DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION 1885.

TOWNSHIPS.	For Sheriff.				
	Smith.	Kelchner.	Hoffman.	Kunkle.	Miller.
Beaver	30	37	..	..	2
Berwick—E	17	..	1	..	..
Berwick—W	19	..	..	1	..
Benton	66	9	12	..	37
Bloom—East	55	48	52	..	32
Bloom—W	42	31	24	..	20
Briarcreek	16	..	11	1	3
Catawissa	12	10	55	..	6
Centralia	1	..	72	..	90
Centre	11	10	..	..	58
Conyngham—N	..	11	42	..	48
Conyngham—S	..	..	..	..	50
Fishingcreek	103	4	1	98	..
Franklin	16	..	6	..	8
Greenwood	28	25	24	..	8
Hemlock	27	3	9	1	29
Jackson	30	2	17	..	4
Locust	12	21	79	1	14
Madison	58	2	..	..	1
Main	21	17	2	..	28
Mifflin	39	8	3	..	54
Montour	21	12	15	..	1
Mt. Pleasant	4	17	5	..	12
Orange	32	12	24	..	1
Pine	2	..	12	..	10
Roaringcreek	1	21	17	..	4
Scott—W	..	54	3	..	..
Scott—E	..	24	1	..	38
Sugarloaf	19	1	25	..	2
Total	678	362	508	33	545

Rohrsburg Items.

Mr. M. M. Appleman has made an addition to his house by building a veranda in front.

There will be a festival at Forks in the grove of E. M. Laubach on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Vawn have gone to housekeeping in Mr. Samuel Pringle's house in our little town.

There will be meeting in the M. E. Church Sunday evening.

The farmers of this vicinity have their harvest nearly all done.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 14-1 y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. On Every Bottle.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

TIRED OUT, the distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines those purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, August 1st, 1885,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that messuage and tract of land situate at Mifflin Cross Roads, in the township of Beaver, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a gum, thence by land of Jno. Hauck and Scotch Run south 66 degrees west 28 and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence along side of public road leading from Beaver Valley to Mifflinville south 9 degrees east 11 and 4-10 perches to a stone near the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, thence up said road north 68degrees east 49 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Hauck north 18 degrees east 49 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and 140 perches.

Whereon are erected a hotel, shed and other outbuildings

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Mountain Survey, at a post, north 25 degrees west 225 perches to a pine, thence by surveyed land south 73 degrees west 230 perches to a white oak, south 6 degrees east 70 perches to a black oak, thence south 28 degrees west 123½ perches to a pine, south 17 degrees west 73 perches to a white oak, south 61½ degrees east 44 perches to a stone, north 56 perches to a pine, thence north 5 degrees east 240 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 229 acres more or less, whereon is erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jonas Bredbenner.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by an alley, on the west by Second street, on the north by Pine street, and on the south by land of the legatees of Solomon Helwig deceased, and Benjamin Barndt, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of the Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. Fayen Weaver and to be sold as the property of Fayen Weaver.

Vend. Ex. JOHN MOURY,
Miller Atty. Sheriff.

SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGE.

C. P. No.—Sept. Term, 1885.

In the matter of the petition of I. W. McKelvy for satisfaction of a mortgage given by Bernard Seybert to Thomas Harder.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS:

To B. P. Forther, administrator of Thomas Harder, late of Catawissa, deceased, and all persons claiming to be the owner or owners of said mortgage:

Whereas, it appears by the records in the office of the Recorder at Bloomsburg, that a certain mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1869, given by Bernard Seybert to Thomas Harder, to secure the payment of certain money, recorded in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 321, remains unsatisfied. *And Whereas*, said Thomas Harder died on the—day of —1880, and the said Bernard Seybert is also believed to be dead. *And Whereas*, It is alleged that all the money due on said mortgage was paid to the said Thomas Harder prior to his death, and a legal presumption now exists of the payment of said mortgage from lapse of time. *And Whereas*, I. W. McKelvy, present owner of the mortgaged premises has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county where said premises are situated, praying said court to decree and direct that satisfaction be entered upon the record of said mortgage, on payment of the costs due on the same and the satisfaction so entered shall forever discharge, and release the lien of said mortgage from the said premises. Therefore all persons interest ed as owners or holders of said mortgage, are required by an order of said court, to appear at the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D., 1885, to answer the petition as aforesaid, and to show cause if any there be, why said mortgage shall not be satisfied as prayed for in said petition.

Elwell Atty's, JOHN MOUREY,
July 17-4w Sheriff.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the first section of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

That section five of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms," be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: Whenever a county shall contain sixty thousand inhabitants it may constitute a separate judicial district, and may elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of said districts may require. Counties not forming separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts and having more than one law judge; every other county shall elect two associate judges, who shall not be required to be learned in the law; but the several associate judges in office, when this amendment shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired term.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. S. STENGER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
SAMUEL SMITH,

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
G. W. DERR,

FOR CORONER,
DR. J. M. GWINNER.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:49 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:48 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
10.52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
8.57 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Cheap Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted in our local columns at the following rates:

Situations wanted, free.
Lost or found, free.
Help wanted, 20 cents.
Rooms to rent, 20 cents.
One time each, or 3 times, 40 cents.

Standing Offers.

The COLUMBIAN is offered on the following terms:

COLUMBIAN and N. Y. Weekly *World* 1 yr.	$2.20
" " Phila. " *Times* "	2.25
" " *American Agriculturist* "	2.50
" " *Tribune & Farmer* "	2.25

Other papers will be added to this list.

For 4 new subscribers to the COLUMBIAN accompanied with the cash, $6.00, a copy of the History of Columbia county will be given to getter up of club.

For 3 new names and $4.50 we will send the COLUMBIAN one year free to person sending names; or if names are sent in by one now taking the paper we will credit his account with one year's subscription.

For 2 new names, with $3.00, we will send paper for 6 months to the person securing the names for us.

For 1 new name with $1.50, we will send paper 3 months to person securing the same for us.

On receipt of 10 cents we will send the COLUMBIAN to any address in the county for one month on trial, and paper will not be sent longer unless so ordered.

PUBLIC SALES.

Mrs. Sarah Thornton will sell personal property at her residence on West street, on Friday, July 31st, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Franklin Rhodes, administrator of Henry Rhodes, deceased, will sell real estate in Roaringcreek township on Friday, August 21st, at 1 o'clock p. m.

L. R. Bomboy, administrator of Benjamin Bomboy, late of Hemlock township, will sell real estate on the premises on Saturday, August 1st, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Personal.

J. K. Bittenbender and family are visiting friends in Lycoming county.

Miss Lesher is visiting at C. W. McKelvy's.

J. M. Clark, Esq., made a short visit to Pittsburg last week.

Leoni Mellick, Esq., of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents at Lightstreet,

Mr. Charles Griffin, of Philadelphia, is the guest of the Caswells.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Hartman are at Ocean Grove.

J. M. C. Ranck Esq. took in the convention on Tuesday.

Miss Sade Derrickson of Sunbury is the guest of Mrs. W. Neal.

Mrs. Jamison and daughters have gone to Milford, New Jersey to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. Carrie Sypher, of Jersey Shore, is visiting her brother, James M. Staver, and the family of G. P. Frymire.

Galignan's workmen are engaged in putting a new roof on the court house.

North Mountain views now ready and on sale at M'Killip's.

The dictatorship has been abolished. Let those beware who attempt to re-establish it!

Celery plants, cheap, at J. Garrison's 5th street.

The men employed on the sewer struck for higher wages on Monday at noon. They were getting a dollar a day.

Dr. Monroe preached on the life and character of General Grant at the Methodist Church last Sunday evening. Ent Post G. A. R. attended in a body.

Bertsch Freas presented us on Saturday last with two luscious peaches, grown on his own premises. They were of good size, and excellent flavor.

LOST. A round gold breast pin with a bunch of grapes on it. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to W. E. Geddes.

Mr. Joshua Garrison died on Tuesday at his home in Afton, aged 58 years. His disease was typhoid fever. The funeral took place on Thursday,

Albert Herbine met with a serious accident at Harder's planing mill at Catawissa, on Monday. His arm was caught in a planing machine and nearly severed.

Dennis & Moyer have opened a new barber shop in Mrs. Ent's building, in the room back of C. E. Savage's store. They are deserving of a share of the public patronage.

A large and somewhat gratuitous circulation for a newspaper is an excellent thing for an advertising medium, but it doesn't appear to be worth a cent to run a county convention with.

Last Sunday morning the Philadelphia *Times* reached here before 11 o'clock. It was brought on a special newspaper train on the N. & W. B. road. This beats the *Press* several hours.

We print elsewhere a very interesting letter from Dr. Jas. B. Neal of Chefoo, China, formerly of Bloomsburg. Our readers would be very glad to hear from him often.

There will be a Missionary Anniversary in the Zion's church, Fishingcreek twp., on next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. The exercises will consist of recitations, dialogues, &c. The public are invited.

The Pennsylvania Grain and Fertilizer Drill, and the Lansing Spring Harrow are both warranted first class. Call and see them. J. Howard Kline, agent, Orangeville, Pa. july 31-4w

LOST.—A black silk umbrella, silver plate with the name W. E. Smith engraved thereon. The finder will confer a favor by returning to this office, or to W. E. Smith, Berwick.

An ice cream festival will be held in the grove at the M. E. Church, Wellliversville, on Saturday evening, August 1st., for the benefit of the Sunday school. All are invited to attend, as a good time is expected.

J. Howard Kline of Orangeville, is agent for the Pennsylvania Grain and Fertilizer Drill, and the Lansing Spring Harrow. Both machines are fully warranted. Call and examine before purchasing. july 31-4w

Oak Grove is liberally patronized by picnic parties. On Wednesday the Y. M. C. A. of Scranton, on Thursday the Lutheran Sunday schools of Espy and Bloomsburg, on Friday a party from Berwick, occupied the woods.

50,000 celery plants, the finest in town, at C. M. Bittenbender's on 5th St. july 31, 4w.

There is considerable excitement in Lycoming county over the alleged discovery of oil at Trout Run. Some experts have expressed the opinion that the oil indications are manufactured on the spot. We would not advise anybody to speculate very heavily in the Trout Run oil well.

There were copious showers on Saturday and Sunday, and the thirsty earth drank the water in to its heart's content. Notwithstanding the showers, the intense heat was not reduced until Monday morning, when the thermometer got down to 72°.

Among the prominent democrats in town on Tuesday, who were not delegates to the convention were B. F. Fruit and Dr. Swisher of Jerseytown, J. P. Hannon and Dr. Gwinner of Centralia, J. F. McHenry, Frank Wolf, Marvin McHenry of Stillwater, E. M. Tewksbury of Catawissa, J. T. Fox of Beaver, and many others.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 28, 1885:

Jennie E. Babbitt, Mr. Coons, Mrs. Rachel Robbins, Mrs. Maggie Shuman, Elmer Slayman, Miss Yocum, Mrs. Harman Smith, Nathan Stoner, Joseph Stopp, E. J. Townsend, Mrs. Mollie Williams.

CARDS.

W. S. Dalrymple & Sons, A. L. Kline, Miss Mattie Willits.

Persons calling for above please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Festival at Jerseytown

There will be a grand festival in the vicinity of Jerseytown, on Aug 29, 1885. Afternoon and evening.

Bradley's Superphosphate.

Manufactured by the Bradley Fertilizer Co., of Boston, can now be obtained in Bloomsburg. It is excellent in quality and is among the best fertilizers in the market. The prices are reasonable, and the results are very satisfactory. For particulars call on C. M. Bittenbender, under Opera House, Centre street, Bloomsburg. 3m.

Rules for the Use of Canned Meats.

In warm weather more especially, but really at all times, it is advisable after opening a can of canned meat to remove the contents from the can, and if not all consumed at one meal not to replace the meat in the can, but to place it in the ice box, or at least take as much care of it as of fresh or cooked butcher meat, so long as the can is air tight it matters not whether it be left for years at the poles or the tropics; but after the contents are once exposed to the air they must not be treated with any less care than would be bestowed on ordinary fresh or cooked meat. It is the failure to observe these simple precautions that leads to sickness or poisoning.

Lightstreet.

A. B. White of Light Street recently sold his huckster rig to F. G. White of Afton, who will continue to huckster.

Mrs. Theo. McDowell is at the present time in a very precarious condition.

R. M. Johnson is now improving his home by an addition to his stable.

The election passed off very quietly, no one opposing the candidate.

The genial landlord Reece Fairman keeps a respectable hotel bill of fare as reasonable as can be found anywhere in the county.

The time has now come upon us that will soon bring about changes in the affairs of official relation, so let us have honest reliable men at the head of our helm and bring about the needed reformation.

Flags have been placed at half mast on account of the death of General Grant.

H. W. Buck preached on Sunday evening to a large and appreciative audience.

Any one in need of a fine, young cow call on A. F. Terwilliger.

Sam'l. Hicks of Plymouth spent some time with his father recruiting his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Haas and Mrs. Creasy of Rock Glen spent Sunday with Mrs. Smoyer.

C. H. Kline of Hazleton spent Sunday with his mother and grandmother.

Benton.

The festival Saturday evening under the auspices of the M. E. Church, we are informed was a financial success. Although the inclemency of the weather prevented its being held in the open air, as intended.

Mrs. J. S. McHenry has been seriously sick the past week. Although quite ill we are happy to state to her many friends she is slowly convalescing.

Quoit pitching is the favorite amusement among the boys (old boys included) in this village evenings. Boyd and Elwood are as yet champions. Keep up the record.

Benton, like other small villages, has a Madam Gossip. Exaggeration is her chief characteristic.

What has become of our band? Once upon a time Benton was the possessor of a good band, excelled by no other country band, but it's gone. As long as there is life there is hope. We heard a solo alto the other day. It may revive.

Mr. and Mrs. Reade, of Washington, D. C., are guests at the Exchange Hotel for the Summer.

The streets of Benton were made hideous by the yells etc. of persons, principally youths, who were engaging in a Bacchanalian revelry Saturday evening last. In their language were "painting 'he town red.' Green, however, would be the more proper color. Their future is not very promising.

Mrs. Bruce Carey, has been spending some time with her sister in Berwick, Bruce during her absence, assumed the household cares, and as for neatness and cleanliness, in which he kept the house, he stands without a rival. Sorry to say, however, we never happened there when he was dining.

Rev. Mr. Sayidge was unable to fill his appointment in the M. E. Church on Sunday evening on account of temporary illness. He has recovered.

Miss Cora Keeler is visiting friends and relatives in Berwick.

Miss Sadie Cole accompanied Del Chapin and wife on their Western tour. She expects to spend some time in Schoolcraft, Mich.

Elias spends lonely evenings since his favorite pastime, trout fishing, is out by law.

Buckhorn.

Last Thursday night while Wellington Crossley was driving his colt it became unmanageable and run him in a fence corner doing considerable damage to his buggy.

The delegate meeting passed off quietly without much strife for any candidate. Somehow the people were not much interested in this election.

We have heard many comments on the beauty of that rainbow last Friday evening. We also heard of some girls who lamented because they did not get to see a rain beau on Saturday evening.

Miss Addie Beers, of Mount Pleasant, spent Sunday at William Kline's.

Miss Lizzie Moore has gone to VanCamp to take charge of a school in that section.

The heavy shower Sunday noon did much damage to our roads and milk houses. A number of our farmers had all their milk destroyed. A raise of the water will most likely cause a raise in the price of butter.

Our Grangers held an ice cream sociable at Lewis Girton's Monday evening last. Forty-six guests comprised the party and all did justice to the cream.

Miss May Beers, of Bloomsburg, is visiting a week in these parts.

The M. E. Sunday school will hold their annual picnic to-morrow.

Buckhorn is becoming noted for quiet weddings, but we had an unusually quiet one last week. It was so quiet that neither of the contracting parties knew anything about it. Rev. Imagination performed the ceremony and Miss Gossip published it.

Base Ball.

ORANGEVILLE VS. LIGHTSTREET.

ORANGEVILLE, July 25, 1885.

About 150 spectators saw the Orangeville Ball Club outfield the "Rescues" and win the game while the superior batting of the visiting team kept the game close and interesting. Lows' pitching for the first time in our recollection was not fully effective, while the catching of Henrie behind the bat was entirely up to his old standard. Sharpless caught some long flies at left, as did also Ent for the visitors. Good flies and fouls were caught by Fairman at 3rd, while Megargell made the most brilliant catch in the game of a foal for the home team at 3rd, and an excellent double play in the 5th inning was made by Keller c. f., and Reedmoyer 2nd b. Appended is the score.

Lightstreet. Names.	O.	R.
Campbell, c.	4	3
Yoder, p.	3	3
Fairman, 1st b.	2	4
Eckrote, 2nd b.	2	3
Fairman, J., ss.	3	4
Fairman, Wm., 3d b.	4	2
Ent, l. f.	5	0
Musselman, c. f.	3	1
Fine, r. f.	2	4
	27	20

Orangeville. Names.	O.	R.
Sharpless, l. f.	3	1
Low, p.	4	3
Fisher, s. s.	2	3
Reedmoyer, 2nd b,	4	2
DeLong, 1st b.	3	3
Megargell, 3d b.	2	4
Keller, c. f.	3	0
Fleckenstine, r. f.	2	2
Henrie, c.	2	2
	27	20

The decisions of the umpire John German were satisfactorily and we can but thank him for his fairness. Time of game 3 hrs. Scorers, W. A. Allabach and R. M. Creasy.

J. B. DELONG,
Sec'y. O. B. B. C.

The Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Opera House immediately after the adjournment of the convention on Tuesday afternoon. David Lowenberg was elected Chairman, and A. M. Freas of Berwick, Secretary. The following is the list of members for the ensuing year:

Beaver.—C. A. Shuman.
Berwick, E.—Isaiah Bower.
" W.—A. M. Freas.
Benton.—Bruce Carey.
Bloom, E.—David Lowenberg.
" W.—F. D. Dentler.
Briarcreek.—R. G. F. Kshinke.
Catawissa.—J. B. Robins.
Centralia.—D. F. Curry.
Centre.—Samuel Hidlay.
Conyngham, N.—Patrick Flynn.
" S.—John P. Hannon.
Fishingcreek.—L. M. Crevelling.
Franklin.—Daniel Loreman.
Greenwood.—Joseph K. Tribelpiece.
Hemlock.—William Girton.
Jackson.—Alexander Knouse.
Locust.—Daniel Morris.
Madison.—Miles Smith.
Main.—C. S. Reichart.
Mifflin.—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour.—A. O. Stonge.
Mt. Pleasant.—A. J. Ikeler.
Orange.—Calvin Herring.
Pine.—T. W. Sones.
Roaringcreek.—David Long.
Scott, W.—G. P. Reichard.
" E.—F. W. Redeker.
Sugarloaf.—J. W. Perry.

Centralia.

Two Shamokin "dudes" visited our town on Saturday evening last, with the intention of "mashing" all the girls in town, but were seen about nine o'clock walking towards Mt. Carmel to catch the late train for home. We wish them better success upon their next visit.

Mrs. Werg and her daughter, Carrie, are visiting friends here.

Miss Jones, of Scranton, is visiting Miss Buckley.

The Methodists contemplate building a new church, which, we hope, will be in the near future, as the old structure is in a delapidated condition.

The Huns and Poles are being discharged at the collieries round about and are leaving for their native home, where, we hope, they will live happy and return no more.

A portion of the new mine law, which went into effect June 1st., 1885, is being enforced by L. A. Riley & Co. Notices to the effect that all boys under the age of 12 years working outside, and all boys under the age of 14 years working inside, will consider themselves discharged. About 75 boys will be thrown out of work. This law may be all right but we know of many a poor widowed mother whose sole support comes from her boy under the above ages.

Teachers' examinations held here on Wednesday, but who the fortunate ones were we are unable to say.

Robert Richards, miner at Park Place, returned home with a broken arm last week.

The whole town was wild with excitement on Monday afternoon, when the report came that two murdered men had been found near Mt. Carmel. The story was not much credited until several parties drove down and brought back news that it was so, when a large crowd from town wended their way to the scene which was declared by many to be the ghastliest sight they ever beheld. Two men, aged about 25 and 16, lay upon their backs, the oldest having a bullet in his brain and a large cut across his heart. The youngest had his throat cut from ear to ear. Both men were securely bound together with wire, and then two large railroad ties thrown across their bodies, which were ignited and burnt the poor victims almost to a crisp. The unfortunate men were found about 10 o'clock in the morning by a party of men who were picking huckleberries, but on account of a dispute in regard to which county they were located, it was eight o'clock in the evening before the dead bodies were removed. Three Italians discoursed music on our streets Saturday afternoon and left for Mt. Carmel in the evening and the evidence seems very clear that those two men were the ones that passed through here, as a drum, tambourine, pair of cymbals and twelve dollars in small cash was found near their person. The third party was seen in Mt. Carmel playing his hand organ all day as if nothing unusual had happened, and as he is the only person who knew them, we think it no more than right that he be held on suspicion, but at this writing he was yet free from the law.

Soldiers' Home.

A number of citizens of Bloomsburg assembled in the parlor of the Exchange Hotel on the evening of July 24th for the purpose of taking some steps to secure the location of the Soldiers' Home provided for by the recent legislature, at this place. The meeting was called to order by D. A. Beckley who nominated Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., as chairman, and Geo. E. Elwell, as secretary. Mr. Waller not being present, Paul E. Wirt, Esq., was chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Beckley stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of a committee on Invitation and Reception, to invite the members of the Commission appointed by the Governor to select a site for a Soldiers' Home, to visit Bloomsburg. On motion the following committee was appointed: C. W. Miller, Esq., Judge Elwell, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, David Lowenberg, Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., J. A. Funston, Freas Brown, Rev. D. S. Monroe, Hon. A. L. Fritz, Col. J. G. Freeze, William Neal and Col. Jamison.

On motion the following persons were appointed a committee on sites: P. A. Evans, I. S. Kuhn, C. P. Sloan, F. P. Drinker and L. E. Waller, Esq.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That believing that Bloomsburg affords as favorable a location for a Soldiers' Home as any town in the State, and that all our facilities and advantages are unsurpassed, we extend a cordial invitation to the Commission to visit our town for the purpose of inspecting the sites offered.

The Committee on Invitation was instructed to confer with the committee appointed by Ent Post G. A. R., consisting of Col. S. Knorr, C. P. Sloan and Capt. U. H. Ent, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to go to Harrisburg to extend this invitation to the Commission, and the name of Rev. Dr. Monroe was suggested for that purpose.

W. S. Moyer was elected Treasurer. After some remarks by C. W. Miller, Col. Freeze and Dr. Monroe, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Secretary.

THE COMMITTEES MEET.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the citizens meeting the committees above named met and organized by electing John G. Freeze, President and A. L. Fritz Secretary.

On motion of Samuel Knorr, Esq., and seconded by Mr. C. P. Sloan, Rev. D. H. Monroe was elected a delegate to go to Harrisburg to confer with Governor Pattison, President of the Commission to locate and establish a home for soldiers and sailors in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature entitled, "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania." The said delegate is authorized to invite the said commission to visit Bloomsburg to examine the location and inquire into the expediency of establishing the said home at this place.

Samuel Knorr, Esq., moved that the secretary of the committee from the Grand Army of the Republic, and the secretary of the citizens' committee be instructed to prepare a statement of the actions of their several meetings to be supplemented by the action of the joint committee to be handed to the said delegate. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of C. W. Miller, Esq., L. N. Moyer, Fred Gilmore and C. A. Kleim were appointed a committee to collect money to pay the expenses of the delegate to Harrisburg, and the expenses of the several committees appointed in reference to the Soldiers' Home, and to pay the money so collected to Wm. S. Moyer, treasurer elected by the citizens' committee.

On motion of Mr. Knorr and seconded by Mr. Lowenberg adjourned to meet at call of President or Secretary.

A. L. FRITZ,
Secretary.

Ravencreek Valley.

Samuel Gibbons has commenced cutting oats.

Still a great deal of haying to be done yet.

Rev. Wm. R. Campbell preached at Pine Creek last Wednesday night a week.

The delegate election was attended rather slimly. There was no excitement in the contest.

Quarterly meeting was held at Hamlin Saturday and Sunday a week. Rev. Smyser preached Saturday evening and Sunday morning. The holy sacrament was administered on Sunday morning. Rev. Smyser is a rare preacher and one who is able to present the gospel truths in their clearest simplicity, and which is so easily understood, when the points are illustrated by a series of beautiful metaphors of a temporal nature, to exemplify the spiritual. There was an unusually large audience.

The champion fisherman, John J. McHenry, is a very clever man. He is well-known in politics, in the mercantile world, as a lumberman and as an expert fisherman. Having from a boy lived along the waters of Big Fishingcreek, and being of an excitable nature when possessed with rod, line and fly, there is to him no sport so exhilarating as fishing. But the experts of Benton and vicinity sometimes make him resort to stratagem to keep his reputation good, consequently he is led to try new experiments which sometimes prove very dangerous, but as yet have not been attended by fatality. He is always in season and sometimes out of season as a provoking fine once reminded him, but in which he declared there was more fun than cost. As our story runs, and is said to be true, about two years, more or less ago, this famous fisherman, with an accomplice in the person of Boyd Gibson, stole along the creek, and sought an extensive pool, densely inhabited by the coveted finnies, and secluded from the frequent haunts of greedy fishermen in the woods, not far from Ezekiel Cole's. Fully armed and equipped with the necessary implements, viz., rakes and dynamite, they were bound to surprise the community with unprecedented success in the art of fishing. A wagon load of great fishes was to be their reward as trophies of their skill. They, however, had some misgivings, and did not fully understand the nature of the means they were about to apply. With nervous hands, quivering lips, and tremulous voices, as between hope and fear, or life and death, (for life must be ventured for successful fishing,) they deposited a heavy charge of dynamite in the bottom of the pool of their selection, with rakes ready to draw the fishes to shore as soon as the explosion took place, and in breathless suspense vainly awaited the expected catastrophe of the new experiment. It was a failure. Becoming more bold, they fished and raked the dynamite to shore, and again deposited it in the bottom of the pool. After all the cautious preliminaries were completed, they again secured their rakes to haul in the dead and wounded fishes and applied the process to the explosive. Great horrors! was there an earthquake? No, but the next thing to it. To their dumbfounded astonishment they witnessed a dynamite explosion such as is rarely seen; and where a second before was plumb fifteen feet of water was not a tub full left. The air was immediately darkened. Such a shower was never witnessed by mortal man. First came rocks, stone and gravel, next came branches and roots of trees, then floods of water, and lastly came sifting down fish scales, fins, fish bones, fragments of oelskins, crab claws, tortoise shells and frog toes. The explosion blew the fishes all to atoms. The fishermen's miraculous escape was more a matter of good luck than bad management. No one could account for the sudden and frightful shock, or know its locality. The twain with guilty consciences hastily sought their horse and rig and sneaked back to Benton empty handed and smothered the good joke till it could be no longer hid. Thus ended one of the most hazardous fishing excursions ever known along the waters of Fishingcreek. John J. McHenry informed us that this account is not overdrawn, and also that Boyd Gibson was a student under him learning the art of fishing, and that Boyd also proposed the dynamite process to grind out great strings of fishes. John J. said he never was frightened so in his life, and ran across the parted waters and hid behind a stump.

Mifflin.

The best crop of rye in seven years was harvested this year.

Wes. Hartzel is happy.

The R. R. hands are engaged lengthening the siding at this place.

Apples will not be plenty this year.

Rev. McCutcheon of Dansville, N. Y., former pastor of the Lutheran church of this place visited friends here a week ago. He preached a fine sermon on Sunday evening to a crowded house. Rev. Bodine was present at the services on Sunday morning.

In walking up town on a warm day one would be led to believe that it takes a half dozen stout, hearty, able bodied young men to watch one poor little thermometer "in the shade."

Miss Ella Keifer of Williamsport is visiting her cousin Sallie Miller.

The pond at the south side of town seldom ever becomes entirely dry, but it is nearly so now.

The locusts have ceased their mournful tunes, and gone the way of all flesh.

Very heavy rains fell on Saturday P. M. The oats crop is light. Apples will not be plenty.

Miss Hattie Pettit of Conyingham is visiting in town and Hetlersville.

Only 106 of the 200 democrats voted on Saturday.

Joe Mosteller is happy. They say its not a bad looking boy either.

Mountain Grove is the next centre of attraction.

Mrs. Mary Jackson widow of Judge Jackson of Havana N. Y. is visiting her cousin Samuel Snyder and other relatives. She is accompanied by Mrs. Lewis of the same place.

Mr. J. A. Kramer and Miss Annie Steeley were married on Sunday 19 inst. May joy attend the young couple on their path of life.

R. R. hands are engaged in extending the siding below town.

Orangeville.

Last week was too hot for your Orangeville correspondent. The extreme heat getting the better of him he concluded to crawl into an ice house and cool off, but now is out again under a more favorable temperature.

The last rains have been very encouraging to the farmers about here, as all the crops appear to be on a boom. Corn especially looks very promising.

Lightning struck into the house just above town occupied by James Conner a few evenings ago. The only damage done was the tearing off of some plaster and shattering one door. Mrs. Conner received a very light shock.

Judging from appearances business seems to be picking up. All our merchants appear to have quite a lively trade.

Mr. G. S. Fleckenstine's cow came home the other evening cur-tailed. The query is who tied my dog loose.

Dr. O. A. Megargell's house is on its feet and we expect to see its completion in the near future.

Two heavy weights of enormous proportions went for bass last week. It was the largest bulk of laziness that has made a raid on one small bass this season. Report says one was the catch. It is our opinion that only lazy men can loiter along the creek a whole half day for one small fish with the thermometer at 95 in the shade. Lee, Sam and Mike, try it next.

The usual amount of base ball talk was indulged in again by the players and some of the spectators all day of Sunday last. What a pity they could not find some other subject more suitable.

The church festival of last week for the benefit of the M. E. parsonage was only a partial success. Owing to the bad weather the net proceeds were only about forty dollars.

The Childrens' Meeting and exercise in the M. E. church Sunday night was very entertaining, and was quite a pleasant and enjoyable affair for the children.

The Orangeville correspondent in last weeks issue of the *Journal* displayed an unusual amount of his keen perception regarding the lost cause he has undertaken to defend. It is our opinion that our firing has done good, as a partial quiet seems to reign at present. Consequently we shall cease up for the time being.

A game of base ball is to be played on the ground of our home nine Saturday next. The club at Iola is the challenging nine. It is time Baum Town comes to the front.

Miss Ella Hooven had a very agreeable surprise party given her Monday evening last, it being her birthday. The party was well represented and quite an enjoyable time was had.

About the latter part of last May a meeting of the Citizens was called and committees appointed to make arrangements toward enlarging and building a fence around the Orangeville cemetery. The matter seems to have entirely died out. We are sorry such is the case; it is a pity that a matter of so much importance to this whole vicinity should drag along in this way; let everyone of us put our shoulders to the wheel and make one grand effort to accomplish what was started out for.

WANTED.—A young man to learn Photography. Must come well recommended. H. A. M'Killip, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Letter From China.

TUNGCHOW, China, June 1, 1885.

I feel a little guilty that I have never written you before since leaving home, but lots of other letters to write and more than enough work to do to keep me busy all day, has made me slow about writing more than necessary.

I am just starting out now for a ten days' trip in the country and am beginning my letter at our first halting place where we have stopped to rest and eat lunch under the trees on the steps of a temple here on top of a hill about seven miles from Tungchow. My trip takes me away from home about a hundred and fifteen miles and to go that distance I expect to take five or six days. I tell you traveling here in China is hard on an American who has been accustomed to the fast railroads at home. To-day I am using a Sedan chair, carried by four men, and so far like it first rate, and find it much easier than the mule litter we use a great deal here in North China and rather pleasanter than donkey riding.

The mule litter is a contrivance something like the cover of one of our ment wagons at home, with cords across the bottom and swung on two heavy poles between two mules, the space inside being filled up with straw or bedding so as to make it comfortable for lying in. The motion in such a vehicle is anything but agreeable, being one minute back and forth, the next sideways and the next up and down, or very likely a combination of all three. The roads about here are so hilly and narrow that you cannot use carts much until you get farther west in the Province, where they become more level. The carts, however, are not much more comfortable than the mule litter, or "shenze," as we call it, having very heavy thick wheels, and without any sign of a spring, so that one is bumped about and rolled around at every rump-a-dump, as you would be in a lumber wagon at home. Traveling in my Sedan chair my men go steadily along for four or five miles at a stretch without much jolting or otherwise disagreeable motion, stopping occasionally for a rest and a smoke. The Chinese are inveterate smokers.

Just now is a pleasant time of the year to travel, being plenty warm enough for Summer clothes and yet not oppressively hot. The trees are all out in full leaf and the wheat fields very bright and green, the grain being in head and fast getting ready for harvest. Our wheat here is very different from that at home, the stalks rarely growing more than eighteen inches or two feet high and not being so well filled out as in America. How some of our home farmers would turn up their noses at this Chinese wheat!

Our seasons are pretty much the same as at home, Tungchow being about the latitude of Richmond, the Winter being very steadily cold from November or December, with little or no snow, till the latter part of February, when it begins to moderate and by the middle of April or first of May is pleasantly warm, there being very little rain during either the Winter or Spring, most of the rainfall being condensed into a few weeks in July and August, the Autumn being pleasant and dry.

I wish you could be with me on part of this trip for, I have no doubt, you would see a great many things to interest you which I shall not think of, for already many of the odd occurrences here have become an old story and I never think of their novelty. I am writing now after dark in an inn by the light of a Chinese oil lamp which consists of a couple of pieces of thin wick stuff stuck in some bean oil and giving out, as you might suppose, a very poor sort of uncertain light.

These Chinese inns are one of the most unpleasant features of life in China, especially if you have any occasion to travel in the country. They are always dirty, black with the soot of years on their walls and ceilings, with nothing but mud floors and hard brick kangs or equally hard wooden bedsteads covered with mats, to sleep on. In this room where I am to sleep, to-night there are four wooden bedsteads which must accommodate myself and the four chair-bearers, who have no other place to sleep, there being besides a lot of bags and bales of goods waiting for mules to take them farther west or east. Just outside the front door of our room is the stable yard where all the animals are kept, which always make it pretty lively for a traveler during the night by the noise of their neck bells, the braying of the donkeys and the yelling of the muleteers, who get up any time in the middle of the night to feed their beasts.

JUNE 2ND.

Our first night's stopping-place was at a walled city called Hwang Hien, 20 miles from Tungchow, a city within a city, it having outgrown its original stone walls and being now inclosed within a second outer wall which surrounds the whole of the original one and includes a good deal of unbuilt-up space; so that in order to get into the city proper, you have to go through two gates.

These Chinese are great wall builders, every city of any size having its high well built stone or brick wall, while very frequently in traveling you find villages provided with a like defense of mud or stone as a protection against raids of robbers who periodically overrun this country here.

You will often, too, see on top of a high hill or at the entrance to a watered valley among the mountains, a wall of rock thrown up in time of danger to protect the people from all the country 'round who fly to such places in times of rebellion or robber raids.

Our road from now on for several days will be along the well-frequented, much-traveled thoroughfare, leading out west from Chefoo, the port of this Province, to the capital, Chenanfoo, 300 miles in the interior. Here we pass many more mules and donkeys with their loads on their backs, lumbering carts, and awkward-looking wheelbarrows, the latter being much used for carrying all sorts of merchandise. They are, however, very different from those at home, the wheel being much larger and placed underneath the middle of the barrow with a frame built up on both sides and over the top of the wheel for stacking things on. The wheelbarrow man helps himself by a strap over his shoulders, and sometimes has a little donkey hitched by long traces in front to help him along by pulling. I tell you every mode of conveyance here is excessively slow and laborious.

JUNE 5TH.

After leaving Hwang Hien our way led us for some time through one of the most fertile counties in this Province, the land being beautifully level and well cultivated, but we soon came in sight of the sea and for two days traveled over very sandy uninteresting roads which yielded me nothing of interest to write about. Yesterday afternoon I reached the point for which I have been making for four days, having been delayed somewhat by rain, so that my journey was prolonged one day. I started out with the intention of meeting my friend, Mr. Pruitt, who had been out for several weeks preaching, spending a few days with him and then returning; when I met him, however, he proposed that we should extend our trip a little by going south some thirty or forty miles, visiting several walled cities, and return by a different route, taking in on our way back some hot springs, which lie southeast from Tungchow. This morning we started out together in our chairs and after a short visit in Tai Chowfoo, a city noted for its curious carvings in soapstone, which are made exclusively here, we pursued our way southward, taking in on our trip several large marble quarries from which the Chinese get out a good deal of very nice stone, which they, however, have no means of polishing, being confined in their efforts at ornamentation to the carving of grotesque figures, dragon heads, etc. To-day as we have journeyed along through the villages we have been objects of great interest to the natives who always flock about us whenever we set our chairs down in a village street to rest our men, and are very much interested in everything about us, especially our foreign clothes and shoes.

This, of course, gives a good opportunity of saying a few words to them and Mr. Pruitt has several times to-day preached to the crowd who came about us. They, however, are extremely ignorant and have little idea what we foreigners are talking about when we tell them of this Gospel we came to preach. They are always interested when they find out that one of us is a doctor and a crowd will gather in a very few minutes if I happen to look at some little boy's sore finger or lame leg. I, however, brought no medicine with me as I came away for a little rest from my daily Dispensary practice at home, so I have nothing to give them.

JUNE 10TH.

We have been going so constantly the last few days and getting settled in our inns so late in the evening that I have had no chance to write any since last Friday and it is now Wednesday and we are stopping for our last night, 30 miles from home, hoping to reach there in time for supper to-morrow night. Our Sunday we spent at Ping Du, 113 miles from Tungchow, resting quietly, talking to the people who came to our inn, and toward evening going out for a little preaching on the street, the people being very attentive and willing to listen.

Monday we traveled all day through pretty, but not very fertile country, with lovely hills in sight all the time and Tuesday we were among the hills and in the sandy river bottoms most of the day, reaching the city where the hot springs are situated between nine and ten this morning. We went immediately and had a bath, finding the water, which is sulphurous, and very salty, most delightful for bathing when sufficiently cooled, it being hot enough to boil eggs as it issues from the spring. We saw a number of people cooking their vegetables in the stream as it flowed away. After our bath we hurried on without taking time to go inside the city walls, the springs being in a suburb, the city itself having a reputation of being a very shabby, poor sort of a place. During the afternoon we traveled over and among some of the most beautiful hills I have ever seen, rocky and rugged, their bareness relieved somewhat, however, by a growth of stunted pine. We have no forests here and we miss them very much indeed, most of the hills being very bleak and bare.

JUNE 11TH.

Here we are again at the place where I began my letter ten days ago, only a few miles from home. We have had a hot day's travel to-day of twenty odd miles with several still left over a very rough road before reaching Tungchow.

And now I must close my letter which has been writen very disjointedly at odd times, sometimes in my chair, sometimes by the roadside and at others in dark Chinese inns. But possibly your readers may be interested in knowing something of how we get about and what we see in the back interior parts of this peculiar country; at all events I hope you will not be bored by my letter which has become longer than I had intended it to be.

Very truly yours,
JAMES B. NEAL.

Stillwater.

S. W. Drescher who with his family last spring moved to Wyoming, Kent Co., Del. has come back to harvest and thresh has crops on the farm formerly occupied by him. He is looking hale and hearty. He will return to Delaware in a few days.

P. W. Ash has started his threshing machine. Pierce knows how to run a machine and will do more threshing in a day with the same machine than any other man that ever run a machine through here.

Dr. B. F. Gardner and others of his family were the guests of Daniel McHenry, Esq., of this place on Sunday last.

Last week a company of horse-jockeys and traders hailing from Danville were encamped in Woods' grove below town. They did not succeed in taking any body in around here. When such men come through this neighborhood and offer you a good, first-class, sound horse for $25 they find that the people are not all fools.

Now is the time when school directors are casting around to secure teachers to fill the various positions for the Winter term. It is a fact that teachers are too poorly paid. New branches are being constantly added to the list of common school studies, the standard grade of certificates is all the time being advanced, and the teacher is expected and compelled to keep abreast and ahead of all these; and what inducement is there for him to do so? The average mechanic and day workman can command better wages than the man who has devoted years of life to hard study and spent hundreds of dollars to prepare himself for a teacher. Nowadays it requires almost a college professor to teach a common school, and yet they are expected to work for less wages than they can realize at manual labor.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1885.

Linen lawns at remnant prices. All our printed linen lawns are down five cents a yard, the finest seven-and-a-half; 15 to 30 cents now. We could not buy in the wholesale market for 15 cents the lawns we are selling at 15; the same of the 20, 25 and 30. Clearing out. Can afford to lose a little.

Our linen is linen, remember—you never get cotton for linen here. Our colors are fast—been tested, every one. You can safely buy by beauty of printing. What a comfort!

By the Telegra

The Queen's Household.

In reckoning all the sinecures covered by the single list in England, we find 931 persons attached to her majesty Victoria, (the servants not included.) The numeration is itself highly interesting. I will take by way of specimen only that of Lord Chamberlain. The noble Lord is at the head of all the personel of the royal household, excepting that of bed chamber. He has such a countless number of duties that he could never perform if the greater portion of them had not been farmed out to a numberless crowd of subalterns.

The fortunate incubent of this post at present is Lord Kenmare, a personas stupid as he is pretentious. To be a chamberlain no higher quality is necessary than to be able to read, write and reckon. A Catholic by birth and a flunkey by nature, Kenmare has nothing else to engage his attention than the court and his faith. The great work of his life is his Killarney mansion of which he is very proud. In politics he wished to put in an appearance like other people; he presented himself in Parliament once to affirm his conviction and vote against the Irish tenant disturbance bill. His tenants on his Killarney estate testified their gratitude for this action by refusing to pay a penny of rent. Although an insignificant personage, Lord Kenmare is on the whole an agreeable companion, a good shot and knows how to stand on his dignity when circumstances demand it.

The mission of the vice-chamberlain is to assist the chamberlain, but he rids himself of this weighty burden by shouldering it on a comptroller of accounts who in turn passes it on to a superintendent. The superintendent has it relegated to three clerks, who hand it over to three assistant clerks.

After the chamberlain comes the private treasurer and secretary to the queen, Sir Henry Ponsonby, fifty-eight year of age, and for the past seven years guardian of the privy purse. This last function imposes on him a difficult task, embracing as it does the appeals for assistance addressed to the queen. These appeals embrace among others the gratuities given to mothers who are so fortunate as to give birth to triplets.

A master of ceremonies, as assistant, a marshal, eight aid-de-camps, eight gentleman in attendance, themselves assisted by a number of supernumeraries or postulants, have to fulfil the duty of taking dinner with her majest in their turn to make up the number at table and help the other guests to banish the royal ennui. Then come four members of the privy council, a black rod and a score of other bizarre officials, among whom are eight sergeant-at-arms. When these latter were created their duty consisted of mounting guard near the royal tent, clad in their armor, their swords at their side, armed with a bow and a quiver and holding their ceremonial baton. Their mission was to watch and arrest traitors. But in our days traitors must necessarily be rare, as these sergeant-at-arms have never been able to exhibit one in return for the round million that their occupation has cost the nation since the accession of the queen.

The grand master of the court, General Francis Seymour, lost his sight in the Crimea, and always wears a single eye-glass, which gives him a grimace to his features and gives him an air of ferocity, although at the bottom he is the most amiable man in the world. Who knows but that ferocious air comes from the internal despair at the way his wife murders music? This better half of his who is known as the beautiful country woman, is the most consummate type of personal blindness (although she did not accompany her husband to the Crimea). A naive and pretentious country woman, her conversation is dotted with the most ridiculous absurdities and stupidities. Even her great beauty cannot atone for her astonishing stupidity. Her presumption equals that of Lady Arhibald Campbell. She sings at concerts although she does not know a single note of music; I say "sings" for politeness sake; the perspiration rolls in beads from the poor artists who must follow her; she is at once the nightmare and the scarecrow of all who accompany her, so stupid is she that I dare not even hope that this notification of the ridicule with which she overwhelms herself will open her eyes.

Another curious personage of the court is the grand champion, who, on the day of the coronation, presents himself before parliament and declares himself ready to pick up the glove if any one will throw it down and pretend to contest the rights of the sovereign.

There are besides a crowd of dignitaries, such as the corps of the sergeants, the armed heralds, body guards, pages, superintendents, master of tennis court, boatmen to the queen, guardians of the swans, grand falconer, grand master of the hounds, and so on.

A Veteran Correspondent.

Maj. Ben. Perley Poore was among the gentlemen presented to President Cleveland recently. Maj. Poore, when he shook hands with the President, remarked that this was the seventeenth president with whom he had shaken hands. He has met them all except four. He met Monroe when a small boy in New York, and later, when the major came to Washington, he very frequently saw John Quincy Adams. He remembers Adams especially well, because he once attended the laying of a corner-stone of a public building. The day was hot and the President removed his coat. Young Poore had the pleasure of holding this coat. President Cleveland expressed great pleasure in meeting the veteran correspondent. He said it was very unusual to meet anyone in Washington who had lived there for any length of time. Poore has a very good memory of all the presidents from the time of John Quincy Adams: Jackson was the president, he says, who inaugurated the practice of receiving office-seekers at the White House. Before him none of the small place-seekers were permitted to see the President. It is probable that President Cleveland will in time succeed in restoring the old condition of things, and banish the office-seekers as a class from the White House.

Let Her Nestle.

"A callow birdling nestles among you, its unfledged wings eager for flight, eager to penetrate the mysteries of the bright far-off canopy of blue sky and revel amid thed, reamed-of beauties and the wide, wide world. Whispering faith and hope in each y oeal breath, what shall be its fate? Shall it mingle its j yous carol with the spicy odors of its native groves? Or will you cast it out to seek refuge in some alien wood land, there to warble out its early death lay, unloved, forgotten and alone?"—*From the Salutatory of the "Southern Woman.*

Stale buns may be made to taste as nicely as when fresh if they are dipped for a moment or so in cold water and then put in a hot oven for five or ten minutes. They will turn out as crisp as when first baked.

Booth does not look at others who play his parts, fearing unconscious imitation. He has never seen "Hamlet" played except by his father.

The annual income of Amherst College is $70,000.

Weather-vanes illuminated by electricity, so as to be visible at night, have been suggested.

HAD NOT FORGOTTEN.—House hunter—"The inclosure behind this house is very small."

Landlord—"It's the usual size."

House Hunter—"Oh, I think not."

Landlord—"When I went to school I was taught that three feet made a yard."

House Hunter—"Exactly. I see you have not forgotten it."—*Boston Budget.*

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

Simmons' Liver Regulator

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

An Effectual Specific

FOR

MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILLOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "billousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

may 20-1y

Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

The committee in charge of the construction of the base and pedestal for the reception of this great work, IN ORDER TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ITS COMPLETION, have prepared a miniature Statuette six inches in height,—the Statue Bronzed; Pedestal, Nickel-silvered,—which they are now delivering to subscribers throughout the United States at ONE DOLLAR EACH.

This attractive souvenir and Mantel or Desk ornament is a perfect fac-simile of the model furnished by the artist.

The Statuette in same metal, twelve inches high, at FIVE DOLLARS EACH, delivered.

The designs of Statue and Pedestal are protected by U. S. Patents, and the models can only be furnished by this Committee. Address, with remittance,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary.

American Committee of the Statue of Liberty.

33 Mercer Street, New York.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filed.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome YANK LAMP given with a $5 order for Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $12 order. HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20, $25, $28 and $50. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 38 Front street, New York City.

may 15-1y

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.

Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.

oct. 24, 1-y

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED.—Live canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St. N. Y. July 10-4w

GEN. GRANT! Wanted Agents to sell the "*Life and Deeds of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.*" The best, cheapest, and most popular book published. Write for terms and secure territory at once. Address GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 705 Chestnut St., Philada. July 24,d.

MOSQUITOES. AGENTS Wanted! to sell the MAGIC MOSQUITO CURE, gives instant relief, and drives them away. Address SALLADE & CO., 8 East 18th St., New York. July 24,d.

Parker's Tonic.

It gives tone and power. For complaints of the kidneys, bowels, stomach, liver and lungs, for all the subtle troubles of women and for those bodily disorders induced by anxiety, care and mental strain, its effects will surprise and charm you. It is not an essance of ginger. Delicious to the palate, an antidote to the liquor habit, and exceedingly helpful to the aged and feeble. 50c. and $1.00 sizes. HISCOX & CO., New York.

july24,d.

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE.

Amputation of the Leg.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only delivery. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To keep the blood pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine, To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "FAVORITE REMEDY." It removes all impurities of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

The Landres,
Henry Clay,
Normal,
Samson, and
Cosmopolitan

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mi on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.

Limited,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware,

The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp. The celebrated Pinafore Burner. Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.

422 Lackawanna Avenue. SCRANTON, Pa. may 1-1y

PRICE LIST OF

ROOFING SLATE

On Cars at Quarry.

No. 1 Slate	$3.00 to $4.00
No. 1 Rib Slate	3.00 to 3.25
Seconds	3.00
No. 2 Rib Slate	2.50

J. L. HULL,

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa

may 22-1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours Ladies and Gents restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. Mar 2-tf

"Myarand, My Maryand."

"Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

"Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of billousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!'

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be fouund in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I nan flatter equal to the days of our courtship,'and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain

C. L. JAMES,

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

IF None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb6-1y

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

—:o:—

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00 per m.
No 1 ½ inch siding planed,	14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00 "
" " flooring,	14 00 "
" white pine "	17 00 "
" yellow " "	16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles,	3 90 "
No 2 " " "	2 90 "
No 3 " " "	1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75 "
" hemlock sawed "	2 00 "
" heart shaved pine " from	$5 00 to 7 00 "
" sap " " "	3 00 to 4 50 "
" hemlock " " " "	4 00 to 4 50 "
" shingle lath,	2 75 "
" plastering lath,	2 00 "
Hemlock fencing,	9 50 "
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00 "
" bills any size from	$10 00 to 11 00 "

—:o:—

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

—:o:—

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3-6m

Hay Fever

Is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a certain cure for this disease and can be depended upon.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. july24,d.

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANTED! A MAN! INTELLIGENT, Ambitious, Energetic, to secure and fill our orders in his section. Responsible House. References exchanged. Also in different department. LADY WANTED. SALARY DAY BROS., BOX 1385, N. Y. $75 TO $100 July 10-4w

Farm Notes.

Never allow wagons and implements to be used as hen roosts.

Stock in the pasture, without shelter during the warm days, will fall off in condition.

The horses of Massachusetts are valued higher per head than those of any other state in the Union.

Half-barrel fish kegs make the best soap tubs. Pine is the only wood that will stand the eating action of soap.

The gardener of the Johns Hopkins estate in Baltimore county, Md., has cultivated figs for twenty-five years and never failed of a crop.

The dwarf varieties of peas are the best to sow for a succession in the summer, as the taller kinds are slow in maturing and filling out the pods.

Strawberry beds may be set out in September in this latitude, and if slightly mulched on the approach of winter will make early growth in the spring.

A writer in *Bradstreet's* asserts that after thirty-five years' experience in Iowa he has never known a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy or stock farm.

The approximate number of sheep in the world is set down at 315,000,000. Of this number 53,000,000, or nearly 14 per cent., are raised in the United States.

A western bee-keeper has adopted the plan of wintering his bees by burying them in the ground. He did not lose a swarm during the past severe winter.

To kill bark-lice put a quart of soft soap and a gallon of water into a kettle and beat to boiling, and then, while the mixture is boiling, stir in a quart of kerosene.

The strawberry weevil punctures the flower stems in the spring, and later on destroys the entire plant. It then buries itself in the earth and breeds the succeeding spring.

The production of honey in California is enormous. In Southern California there are 1,000 bee-keepers and 100,000 colonies of bees, which produce millions of pounds of honey.

The duration of vitality in seeds depends very much on the manner in which they are kept. Trustworthy authority states a case in which melons were raised from seed forty years old.

An Arab proverb says: "The two greatest enemies of the horse are rest and fat." The average cross-roads stallion contains these two elements in perfection. Hence, "weedy and washy" colts.

A cross made by the Leghorn, either brown or white, with the light Brahma, makes one of the best families of cross-bred fowls Also, a cross of the Plymouth Rock and Brahma, or Wyandotte and Brahma.

A teaspoonful of glycerine and a few drops of nitric acid to a pint of drinking water will generally cure a fowl that shows symptoms of bronchitis, when accompanied by a gurgling sound in the throat, as if choking.

One of the grandest secrets in feeding all live stock is to change to any new food gradually, and to give no more than will be eaten with a good appetite. Young animals need to be fed more frequently than older ones.

Domestic Vinegar-Making.

Perhaps the best vinegar, writes a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, is made from cider. It takes some time to make unless in warm weather the barrel is rolled out in the sun, the vent opened, and some mosquito netting is nailed over the opening to keep out insects. A small quantity may be quickly made by filling glass fruit cans nearly full, adding a little water and brown sugar, and putting them where it is quite light. If corn, mustard seed, horseradish, or any other such thing has been put in the cider when it is new, to arrest fermentation, it will be much longer in turning to vinegar, and I think it is never so good.

Vinegar can be made by mixing one gallon of molasses with five or six gallons of water—pure, soft water is best. If a little molasses is spread on a piece of brown paper as large as the hand, and put it in after it is mixed, it seems to answer the purpose of "mother," or the vinegar plant, as it is often called. I have had nice vinegar made of sweetened currant juice and water, equal parts. It was rather thin, but fine flavored.

When maple sugar is manufactured, the richest vinegar may be made from the rinsings of all the dishes used, if saved in a suitable vessel, with the addition os some maple syrup, the whole being allowed to ferment. It is far superior in flavor to all other kinds of vinegar as the maple vinegar is to other kinds of sweets.

I knew a very careful, painstaking housekeeper who used to keep a large stone jug in her pantry, and every dish for molasses, or anything of the sort, was always rinsed and the contents poured into the jug. She always had an abundance of vinegar (of good quality, too), and it certainly did not seem expensive; it only took a little time and care on her part

I think it is desirable, when possible, for families to make their own vinegar, as they know then what they are using, and a house-wife, ever confronted with three meals a day, will find plenty of good vinegar a very great convenience, as it gives a relish to many dishes.

Bob Burdette, the humorist, is full of good things. Here is one of his latest: "'The shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb.' And do you know, to put a new interpretation on an old bit of wisdom, that is why we love the shallows. We stroll beside the broad, deep, voiceless river. There is no song in all the silent stream. Its bosom bears the fleets of commerce; shallop and steamer and raft drift down its silent current to the sea. By dock and slip the bending willow sweep its noiseless waters. But when we reach the winking brook, singing singing over the white shining pebbles murmuring around the mossy rocks, whispering through the swaying reeds, we sit down and listen, and the music and charm of its incessant babble drive away every care and every thought of sorrow and trouble. Who is it that said the music of running water produces in us a mild insanity or something like that? True it is 'the shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb,' and so we love the shallows. Yes, my son, yes. That perhaps is the reason so many people love you. By and by you will become older—you will become deep. Then we will hate you."

Vinegar Bitters Known.

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Billous, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Billous, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

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WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

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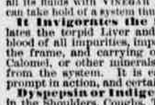
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, RICARB SODA, &C., &C.,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

Orders will receive prompt attention

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect July 5th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.40 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m. (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.54 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.01 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 4.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.08 p. m., Sunbury 1.50 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

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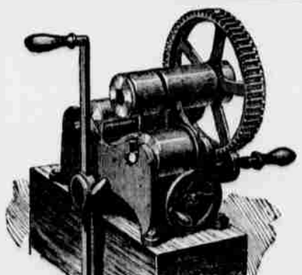

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